

THE
PRACTICE
OF THE

British and French Hospitals:

VIZ.

THE EDINBURGH,	L'HOTEL DIEU,
MILITARY,	LA CHARITE,
AND	AND
NAVAL HOSPITALS,	LES INVALIDES.

CONTAINING

A select Body of useful and elegant Medicines

For the several Disorders incident to

THE HUMAN BODY:

WITH

Practical REMARKS on each Prescription; REFLECTIONS
on the Use and Abuse of BLEEDING and BLISTERS;

CAUTIONS necessary to be observed previous to COLD-
BATHING;

And a more accurate and copious POSOLOGICAL TABLE
than any yet extant.

Calculated for the BENEFIT of PRIVATE FAMILIES, as
well as of the different BRANCHES of the PROFESSION.

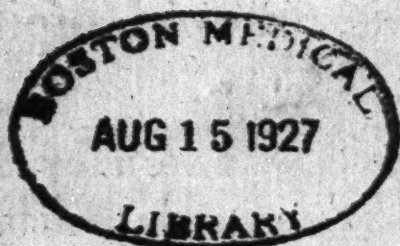
By the AUTHOR of the
PRACTICE OF THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

The SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for R. Baldwin, No. 47, Pater-noster Row, 1775.

[Price 3s. 6d.]



1. Mr. 248.

DIRECTIONS

CONCERNING

BLEEDING.

THE following effects are necessarily consequent to an evacuation of blood. In a plethora, a moderate blood-letting must tend to unload and free the vessels and organical parts, when over-distended with a thick, dense blood; by which means it promotes and encreases the circulation of the fluids, the easy, free contraction of the arteries, and the elasticity of the vessels; at the same time conduces to the attrition, attenuation and motion of the blood; hence restores the natural and ready exercise of the functions of the body, depraved by a superabundant quantity of humours distending the vessels, and clogging the circulation; and by these means relieves, in many and various diseases, and produces great changes in the animal oeconomy.

Again, the same remedy will prove of all others the most speedy and efficacious to weaken the action and elasticity of the heart and arteries, and to lower the impetus of the circulation; hence, in acute, inflammatory diseases, where the blood is too rapidly

and impetuously propelled, will afford an immediate relief; but if profusely or unseasonably used, where there is neither a real plethora, or encreased impetus of the circulation, by lowering the force of the circulation, will retard the cure of many diseases; at the same time greatly relaxes the solids, and lessens the heat of the body, retards the circulation, diminishes the strength, dissolves and thins the fluids, and produces leucophlegmatias, dropsies, and innumerable other evils; whence the body becomes weak, infirm, and cachectic.

From these effects we may easily judge under what circumstances venesection can be prejudicial; for as it can only act by attenuating the fluids, and weakening the circulating powers, it will readily appear, that where the fluids are already too thin, or the circulation and action of the vessels too languid, blood-letting can be of no advantage, but on the contrary may greatly hurt: a few hints then as to the impropriety of the evacuation, under particular circumstances, may, it is presumed, be of service to the young practitioner, to whom opportunities of remarking the effects of different remedies, in different diseases, may not frequently have occurred.

And first, it may happen that even in inflammatory diseases, especially when they have been of some days continuance, blood-letting may prove injurious; for if the pulse, instead of being full, high, and tense, should be low, weak, and soft, it will be expedient to excite rather than lower the *vis vitæ*; and cordials, in this case, will be the best remedies to resolve the inflammation.

The truth of this has been frequently remarked in pleuritic, peripneumonic, and other inflammatory complaints, where the cooling methods have been too far insisted on: the powers of nature, and the
cir.

B L E E D I N G

circulation, being too much weakened, the inflammatory cause could not be duly concocted, or critically expelled the body; sweat, expectoration, and other salutary excretions have been checked; convulsions, deliriums, and the symptoms of the low nervous fever have come on; and, without Nature can be properly supported by the warmth of generous medicines, she inevitably sinks under the weight of the disease.

In fevers, great caution is required to bleed with safety, as innumerable patients have been destroyed by an injudicious use of the evacuation. In large cities, and London in particular, the febrile diseases will not in general require the lancet, as they mostly verge either upon the low nervous, or the putrid kind; consequently are to be attempted by cordials, and not by antiphlogistics. In the country, where the inhabitants are generally more robust, and plethoric, as their fevers are for the most part of the inflammatory kind, evacuations will become necessary, lest the symptoms should run so high as to prove immediately injurious to life; but, in truth, in London we must not be too free with the lancet, as great inconveniencies will ensue. It is to be feared, that the practice is in much more general use, than of general advantage.

In the diseases from a weakened and relaxed state of the solids, such as dropsies, leucophlegmatias, cachexies, fluor-albus, hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, and nervous complaints in general, blood-lettings are manifestly injurious, and contradict the general intentions of cure; as in these cases the blood is for the most part much attenuated and dissolved, and the actions of the vessels too weak and impaired.

In the diseases from a spontaneous glutens, or a pituitous lentor in the vessels and viscera, blood-

letting

letting can be rarely required; as in general they owe their origin to a weak state of the primæ viæ; or to a weakened circulation from too rigid a state of the vessels, the effects of age; and as there are maladies which are not to be remedied by an evacuation of this kind, it is certainly unnecessary to exhaust the blood and strength of the patient, in any case where we can propose so little advantage: and hence, in the pituitous apoplexy, and its usual consequence the hemiplegia or palsy, as well as in the jaundice, and all other diseases from viscidities, we rather hurt than benefit the patient, by drawing away blood. Even in the peripneumonia notha, or humoral asthma, provided there should be no tendency to inflammation, or indeed in consumptive coughs, it is much to be doubted whether those advantages are to be reaped from blood-letting, as have been generally imagined; at least my own observations have not convinced me of it: for though I can readily grant that the respiration has been easier and freer for some hours after the operation, which indeed must necessarily follow from a depletion of the vessels in general, of consequence of the lungs likewise; yet, in a day or two, the dyspnoea will return with aggravated violence, frequently attended with swelled legs, and other symptoms, from an impoverished state of the fluids: nor does it appear that frequent blood-lettings, in a confirmed consumption, are of that service we should be induced to believe, from so great an authority as that of Dr. Mead; as, for the most part, they only tend to weaken the patient, and hasten him to his end.

In the diseases from a putrescent acrimony, or spontaneous putrefaction of the humours, such as the sea-scurvy, and the like, an evacuation of blood

blood will be manifestly prejudicial, and can answer no good purpose.

In short, in all cases from a relaxed state of the solids, a dissolved state of blood, and a weak, languid circulation, blood-letting must be avoided, as encreasing all the symptoms, and contrary to all the intentions of cure.



NON

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

USE and ABUSE

OF

BLISTERS.

BLISTERING plaisters, sinapisms, and such like stimulating applications, are prejudicial in an acrimonious and colliquative state of the blood; neither are they to be used in juicy and plethoric bodies, and such as are over-crammed with humours, unless the vessels are first cleared; either by bleedings, if the indications require it; or by a severe diet: for while the humours are crowded, or move rapidly in the blood-vessels, the secretion of the fluids is performed either with difficulty, or in a morbid way: for, by the rules of mechanics, a due secretion requires not only clear pores, and a proportioned resistance of the solids, but likewise a proportional motion, and quantity of the fluid that is to be strained out; and if either of these conditions be wanting, the secretion will be carried on in a preternatural way; the stimuli, or pungent particles of blistering medicines, raise in the fluids a greater fermentation, turgescency, and rapidity; and in the solids a sort of

of

of lively vibration : so that, if the humours are too plentiful in the vessels, or are raised by violent fermentation to the highest degree of turgescency, by which means they outdo the resistance of the solids, and variously pull, extend, and twist the fibres of the viscera ; it is no wonder if soon after, we meet with ruptures of the vessels, and dangerous congestions of the fluids ; a thing that daily experience sufficiently proves. For after an indiscreet and unseasonable use of blistering plaisters, there is nothing more frequent than an exasperation of the fever, deliriums, inflammations of the viscera, convulsive motions, spontaneous hæmorrhages, and the like ; which after all, would not happen, if such remedies were not prescribed till after the clearing of the blood-vessels by the means of bleeding ; for after the humours are disengaged, and circulate in more room, it is impossible then for any fermentation, or turgescency, excited by such medicines, to load the solid parts, or make way for the coagulation and stagnation of the fluids.

From what has been said, we may conclude, That the principal diseases in which blistering plaisters are more proper than in others, are, malignant fevers, arising from the coagulation and viscosity of the humours, fevers accompanied with a low pulse, coldness of the extreme parts, and vast anxiety, threatening a defluxion upon the lungs, or any other noble part, or upon the nostrils, eyes, throat, breast, &c. ; fixed and tearing pains in any part ; some cutaneous diseases and erratic pains, convulsions without fevers, epilepsies, and such other disorders of the nerves ; and, in a word, all cases in which it is proper to dissolve, twitch, move off by derivation, excite, or the like ; with due regard to the genius of the disease, and the dictates of experience. Thus, where a difficulty of breathing,

x *On the Use and Abuse of Blisters.*

breathing, and a stoppage of expectoration come on at any time in pleuritic or peripneumonic disorders, blistering plaisters applied to the legs, afford present relief; and in disorders of the face, and eyes, blisters are equally useful, if applied to the nape of the neck. During the use of blisters, diluting liquors ought to be drank in great plenty.



CAUTIONS:

CAUTIONS

NECESSARY BEFORE

COLD BATHING.

I. **B**LEED and purge, and use such proper diet and medicines, both before and after bleeding, which a rational physician knows to be suitable to the disease, and the constitution of the patient.

II. Bathe not when hot and sweating, but when cool; nor stay in the bath above two or three minutes, or longer than the patient can easily bear it; and go in and out immediately on the first bathing, after an immersion of the whole body.

III. Use the cold bath before dinner, fasting; or else in the afternoon, towards four or five o'clock: it is dangerous to go in after great drinking and eating.

IV. Continue to bathe nine or ten times; at least, two or three times in a week.

V. Use

V. Use sweating with cold bathing in palsies and rickets, and the several diseases affecting the nerves with obstructions.

VI. In windiness, or sizziness of humours, or their flatulency, no sweating is necessary; nor where bathing is used for preservation of health, or the invigorating of the animal spirits.

C A U T I O N S

NECESSARY BEFORE

C O L D B A T H I N G



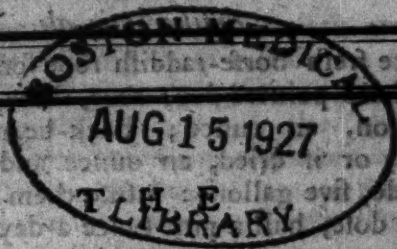
I. BLEED and purge, and use food proper to the state of the system, and the nature of the disease, which a rational physician knows to be suitable to the blood, and the constitution of the patient.

II. Bathe not when hot and sweating, but when cool, nor in the bath above two or three minutes, or longer than the patient can easily bear it; and go in and out immediately on the first bathing, after an immersion of the whole body.

III. Use the cold bath before dinner, sitting or else in the afternoon, towards four or five o'clock; it is dangerous to go in after great drinking and eating.

IV. Continue to bathe nine or ten times; at least, two or three times in a week.

PRACTICE



PRACTICE OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HOSPITALS.

EDINBURGH INFIRMARY.

Antimonial Ethiops.

TAKE æthiops mineral, prepared with a double quantity of quicksilver, a pound, levigated regulus of antimony, half a pound; incorporate them thoroughly, by rubbing in a marble mortar.

A few grains may be administered at first, and the dose gradually increased, according to its operation, as far as a scruple. It acts generally by promoting perspiration, and is a medicine of extraordinary efficacy in old venereal cases, cancerous tumours, cutaneous, rheumatic, and scrophulous disorders, and various others that elude the power of the common medicines.

B

Anti-

Antiscorbutic ale.

Take fresh horse-raddish root scraped, six ounces; sharp-pointed dock root, three ounces; white cinnamon, an ounce; buck-bean leaves, four ounces, or if dried, an ounce and a half; new weak ale, five gallons: infuse them together.

The dose, half a pint twice a-day.

Aperient ale.

Take of mustard seed whole, five ounces; long birthwort root, three ounces; tops of the lesser centaury, one ounce; savine, half an ounce; infuse in five gallons of small new wort or ale.

The dose, half a pint evening and morning. It attenuates viscid humours and warms the blood; is good in the green-sickness, obstructions, or suppressions of the menstrual discharge, cachexies, hypochondriacal complaints, jaundice, moist asthma, and obstructions of the viscera in general.

Cephalic ale.

Take wild valerian root, ten ounces; mustard seed, six ounces; Virginian snake root, two ounces; rosemary, or sage, three ounces: infuse in ten gallons of new small ale.

The dose, half a pint every night and morning. It is efficacious against diseases of the head and nerves, particularly comatose disorders, epilepsies, and palsies. It likewise is of service in the nervous asthma.

Diuretic ale.

Take mustard seed and juniper-berries, of each half a pound; wild carrot seeds, three ounces; common wormwood, two ounces: infuse in ten gallons of new small ale.

The dose, half a pint twice a-day. It is a forcing

forcing inciding diuretic, and therefore proper in all disorders proceeding from viscidities, and attended with a relaxation of the fibres, particularly in the dropsy, obstructions of the abdominal viscera, bad habit of the body, and moist asthmas; it also prevents the forming of gravel and fabulous concretions in the kidneys. These diet-drinks are not to be expected to produce any great effect till they have been taken constantly for a considerable time.

The astringent balsam.

Take oil of vitriol, five drachms; oil of turpentine, three drachms; mix them, drop by drop, in an open glass; afterwards add, by little and little, two ounces of highly rectified spirit of wine.

This is intended to embrocate the parts with in the gout; but it is so sharp as to excoriate, and is more likely to repel the pecant humour, than assist its transpiration.

Balsam of tar.

Take tar, two ounces; rectified spirit of wine, a pint; digest them together three days, in a sand heat, then pour off the clear balsam for use.

The dose, from thirty to one hundred drops, two or three times a-day. This deobstruent balsamic solution is capable of answering important purposes, being moderately warm and stimulating, sensibly raising the pulse, and increasing all the natural discharges; hence it is of great service in phthical, scrophulous, paralytic, and consumptive cases, and of a great restorative in languid decayed constitutions.

The Alexiterial Bolus.

Take Virginian snake-root, fifteen grains; Russian castor, ten grains; camphire, five grains: make into a bolus with the simple syrup.

This may be repeated every six hours, or as often as occasion requires. It is diaphoretic, and proper in the low state of continual fevers, when nature demands a spur to prevent her sinking under the weight of the disease.

The castor bolus.

Take Russia castor, a scruple; volatile salt of hartshorn, five grains; make into a bolus with the simple syrup. It may also be compounded with five drops of spirit of hartshorn instead of the salt.

It may be given every six hours, or oftener, in the low state of fevers, and in the palsy, especially when the patient is first seized, and also in the St. Anthony's fire.

The diaphoretic bolus.

Take compound powder of contrayerva-root, and crude sal armoniac, of each a scruple; mix into a bolus with syrup of saffron.

This is proper to promote a diaphoresis, especially in intermittent fevers, previous to the bark. It may be repeated every six or eight hours, drinking plentifully after each dose, of warm barley-water, sage tea, or whey.

The diuretic bolus.

Take white soap, two scruples; oil of juniper, from ten to twenty drops; mix into a bolus with the simple syrup.

This bolus may be given night and morning; and is good in the jaundice, nephritic complaints, when the symptoms of inflammation do not run high,

High, and to evacuate by urine the extravasated fluid in the dropsy.

The guaiacum bolus.

Take gum guaiacum, half a drachm; volatile salt of hartshorn, seven grains; mix into a bolus with the simple syrup.

This may be taken at night, going to rest. It is a good diaphoretic in paralytic, rheumatic, and and several other chronic diseases.

The jalap bolus with mercury.

Take choice jalap, a scruple; prepared calomel, from five to ten grains; mix into a bolus with the simple syrup.

A safe and efficacious mercurial purge, particularly in gonorrhæas, dropsies, &c.

The mercurial bolus.

Take prepared calomel, from five to fifteen grains; conserve of roses, half a drachm: mix them into a bolus.

This is usually given at night, going to rest, and is worked off the next morning with the common purging draught. Calomel is the best and safest of the mercurial preparations, either as a sialogogue, or as an alterant; hence it is much employed in practice in venereal complaints, against worms, old ulcers, &c. When used as an alterative, the dose ought not to exceed three grains, which may be repeated every evening, for a considerable time, without inconvenience.

The pectoral bolus.

Take spermaceti, fifteen grains; gum ammoniacum, ten grains; salt of hartshorn, seven grains: mix into a bolus with syrup of balsam of Tolu.

This may be taken three times a-day. It is an excellent medicine in disorders of the breast, particularly difficulty of breathing, and in consumptions; as it incides the viscid phlegm that stuffs the bronchia, and invigorates the whole animal frame: it is equally useful in the pleurisy and peripneumony, when expectoration is required.

The rhubarb bolus with mercury.

Take rhubarb, twenty-five grains; calomel prepared, five grains: mix into a bolus with the simple syrup.

It may be taken going to rest. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach; is good in cachexies, the green sickness, hysseric, and hypochondriac disorders. It also kills and expells worms out of the body.

The sudorific bolus.

Take nitre and sal polychrest, of each twelve grains; ipecacoanha, six grains; opium, three grains: mix into a bolus with syrup of white poppy heads.

A very efficacious sweat on the same principles as Dr. Dover's powder, for the uses and management of which, see that article.

The treacle bolus.

Take Edinburgh treacle, two scruples; volatile salt of hartshorn, seven grains; camphor, three grains: mix into a bolus with syrup of saffron.

A warm alexipharmic; but great caution is requisite in exhibiting such medicines, as when injudicially given, they often convert the slightest colds into fevers of the most dangerous kind.

The

The Aromatic Cataplasn.

Take long birthwort roots and bay berries, of each four ounces; sweet fennel seeds and mint, of each three ounces; myrrh, and Jamaica pepper, of each two ounces; honey, triple the weight of all the powders.

The camphorated cataplasn.

Take aromatic cataplasn, an ounce; camphor, a drachm: mix them for use.

This is an excellent warm discutient, and is applied on contused parts, to resolve coagulated blood, and facilitate its absorption by the vessels, and exhalation by the cutaneous pores.

The discutient cataplasn.

Take briony root, three ounces; elder flowers an ounce; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water till they become tender, and having bruised the soft mass, add to it gum ammoniacum, dissolved in vinegar, half an ounce; crude sal armoniac, two drachms; camphorated spirit of wine, an ounce: mix the whole into a cataplasn.

A very powerful remedy for the purpose its title expresses.

Another.

Take barley meal, six ounces; fresh gathered hemlock leaves, beat to a pulp, two ounces; vinegar, a sufficient quantity: boil them a little, and then add crude sal armoniac, half an ounce.

It is a good application for inflations of the spleen, indurations of the abdominal viscera, and to discuss hard, cold, scrophulous, windy, and even cancerous tumours.

8 PRACTICE of the

The emollient cataplasm.

Take crumb of bread, eight ounces; oil of olives, an ounce; new milk, a sufficient quantity: boil them together.

The stomachic cataplasm.

Take of the aromatic cataplasm, an ounce; oil of mace, by expression, two drachms; Bates's anodyne balsam, a sufficient quantity. Mix them together, and apply to the part.

The suppurating cataplasm.

Add to the emollient cataplasm, of raw onions bruised to a pulp, an ounce and a half, yellow basilicon an ounce.

The alum collyrium.

Take alum, half a drachm; the white of one egg: shake them well together.

It is used in inflammations of the eyes, to allay the heat, and restrain the flux of humours. It should be spread on linen, and applied to the eyes; and ought to be taken off in two or three hours time, otherwise by its powerful astringent quality, it would retain the humours in the eye.

The white collyrium.

Take spring water, six ounces; compound ceruse powder, a drachm; white vitriol, ten grains.

This is a very good lotion in inflammations and fluxions of thin acrimonious humours on the eyes.

The antiseptic decoction.

Take greater comfrey root, an ounce; conserve of roses, two ounces; water, three pints; boil to a quart

EDINBURGH INFIRMARY.

a quart, then add to the strained liquor sixty drops of elixir of vitriol.

The dose, four ounces two or three times a-day. It allays the heat in hectic fevers, and stops spitting of blood.

The astringent decoction.

Take tormentil root, an ounce; pomegranate shells, and plantane leaves, of each half an ounce; water, three pints; boil to two pints; when almost boiled enough, add a drachm of cinnamon; to the strained liquor put an ounce of syrup of dried roses.

The dose, a gill or more after every loose stool. Fluxes of the belly, in general, ought not to be stopped too soon; and when the flux is critical, nothing of this kind must be attempted.

Decoction of burdock root.

Take greater burdock roots, two ounces; spring water, three pints; boil to a quart; to which add of vitriolated tartar, a drachm.

The dose, half a pint night and morning.

This decoction is excellent in the rheumatism, scorbutic gout, cutaneous, and venereal disorders. It is also of service in the gravel, pains in the side, and spitting of purulent matter.

The diuretic decoction.

Take parsley or fennel roots, an ounce; wild carrot seeds, three drachms; pellitory of the wall, half an ounce; raisins of the sun, two ounces; water, three pints; boil to a quart: in the strained liquor dissolve a drachm of nitre.

The dose, from a gill to half a pint, three or four times a-day, to promote the urinary discharge

in dropfies and bloated habits, and to prevent fabulous concretions in the kidneys.

The logwood decoction.

Take logwood shavings, three ounces; spring water, two quarts; boil to one half, adding towards the end two drachms of cinnamon.

A tea-cup full may be taken every two hours. It is a powerful restringent in loosenesses. See *Astringent decoction*, pag. 9.

The farsaparilla decoction.

Take farsaparilla, cut small, three ounces; water three quarts; simmer over a slow fire in a closecovered vessel, till there remains only a quart, then strain off the liquor.

The dose, half a pint three or four times a day.

Decoction of senegaw rattle-snake root.

Take senegaw rattle-snake root, an ounce; water, a pint and an half; boil to a pint; then strain off the liquor for use.

The dose, two ounces every four or six hours. It is diuretic, but sometimes will purge and vomit, and is reckoned a specific in rheumatisms, pleurifies, and inflammations of the lungs. If the patient is phlethoric, and the feverish symptoms run high, venesection ought to precede the use of this medicine.

The vulnerary decoction.

Take the leaves of ground-ivy, and of plantane, of each an ounce; spring water, three pints; boil to a quart, and sweeten the decoction with sugar-candy, or with syrup of balsam of Tolu.

The dose, a gill every four hours, in disorders of the

EDINBURGH INFIRMARY. II

the breast, inward wounds and ulcers, and in the bloody flux.

The white decoction.

Take prepared oyster shells, half an ounce; chalk, two drachms; gum arabic, two drachms; water, three pints; boil to a quart, and add to the turbid decoction an ounce of nutmeg water, loaf sugar, two drachms.

It may be used as common drink in diarrhœas and dysenteries.

The diaphoretic draught.

Take spirit of Mindererus, an ounce; syrup of white poppy heads, half an ounce; volatile salt of hartshorn, two grains.

This is excellent to promote sweating in rheumatic disorders; it may be repeated as occasion requires, if warm diluting liquors drank plentifully are not sufficient to keep the sweating up.

The saline draught.

Take salt of tartar, a scruple; juice of lemons, half an ounce; loaf sugar, a drachm.

This is intended to stop vomiting.

The balsamic electuary.

Take conserve of roses, two ounces; Locatellus's balsam, dissolved in the mucilage of gum arabic, an ounce.

The size of a walnut may be taken twice a day, or half a drachm in a fit of coughing. It is pedtoral, and good in coughs, inward bruises, spitting of blood, and consumptions.

The febrifuge electuary.

Take Peruvian bark, finely powdered, an ounce; crude sal armoniac, a drachm: mix into an electuary with syrup of lemons.

A sixteenth part of this electuary must be taken every two or three hours, during the absence of the fever-fit. The addition of sal amoniac renders it aperient, and the exhibition of the bark more safe, where there is reason to suspect obstructions of the viscera, especially in quartan agues.

An electuary against the gravel.

Take lenitive electuary, an ounce and a half; Venice turpentine, dissolved with the yolk of an egg, an ounce; choice rhubarb, two drachms; syrup of marshmallows, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary.

The electuary against the piles.

Take lenitive electuary, two ounces; flowers of brimstone, half an ounce.

The dose, from a quarter to half an ounce, once or twice a-day, as occasion may require.

The strengthening bark electuary.

Take Peruvian bark, an ounce and a half; colcothar of vitriol, three drachms: mix into an electuary with the simple syrup.

The quantity of a small walnut may be taken two or three times a-day. It is a very useful corroborant, where the solids are relaxed.

The styptic bark electuary.

Take Peruvian bark, an ounce and a half; roch alum, half an ounce; mix into an electuary with syrup of lemons.

The quantity of a small walnut may be taken three times a-day. It is a powerful styptic in fluxes, and hæmorrhages, and is particularly serviceable in a diabetes, and in the whites in women.

Elixir

Elixir of health, commonly called, tincture of senna,

Is made as directed by the College, substituting jalap instead of rhubarb.

The dose, half a gill or more.

The sacred elixir, or, tincture of hiera picra.

Is made as directed by the College, substituting white cinnamon in the room of cardamon seeds.

The dose, two large table-spoonfuls, as a cathartic; when taken as an alterative, a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a-day.

The anodyne fomentation.

Take white poppy heads, an ounce; elder flowers, half an ounce; water, three pints; boil to a quart; then strain off the liquor for use.

It frequently gives ease in the piles, painful tumours, inflammations, and erysipelatous eruptions.

The aromatic fomentation.

Take cloves, and mace, of each a drachm; red port wine, a pint; simmer them together a little while, and then strain off the liquor for use.

A noble antiseptic and corroborant.

The strengthening fomentation.

Take oak bark, an ounce and an half; spring water, three pints; boil to a quart; and dissolve in the strained liquor, roch alum, three drams.

A strong astringent, proper to be used as an injection in the fluor albus, and relaxations of the vagina and womb, and as a fomentation after the operation of cutting for the stone.

The astringent gargle.

Take oak bark, an ounce; spring water, a pint and an half; boil to a pint; to which add roch alum, a drachm; honey of roses, an ounce.

This

This gargle is intended to repel the humours, and restrain the flux, when too great a flow of humours upon the parts concerned in deglutition, threatens immediate danger in the quinsy.

The common gargle.

Take spring water, six ounces; nitre, a drachm; honey of roses, an ounce: sometimes it will be proper to add, spirit of vitriol, forty drops.

It is a gentle repellent, and is used to cool and cleanse the tongue and fauces, when hot and dry.

The emollient gargle.

Take marshmallow roots, two ounces; four figs sliced; spring water, three pints; boil to a quart, and then strain off the liquor.

In fevers, when the tongue and fauces are inflamed, dry, and rough, it is used to soften and supple the parts.

The anodyne glyster.

Take linseed tea, six ounces; liquid laudanum, forty drops.

Emollient and sedative: it relaxes spasmodic contractions, eases pains occasioned by the piles, and is useful in the bilious cholic. Opiates are, however, to be avoided in the old and weak, lest they occasion a palsy, or mortification of the internal parts.

The astringent and balsamic glyster.

Take lime water, twelve ounces; confection of Japan earth, half an ounce; Locatellus's balsam, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, half an ounce. This quantity will serve for twice. It is excellent in diarrhoeas, to stop the discharge, and heal the excoriated bowels.

The

The glyster against the cholic.

Take of the common glyster decoction, half a pint; tincture of hiera picra, an ounce; common salt, two drachms; linseed oil, two ounces.

This renders the intestines slippery, and softens and brings away the indurated excrement, lodged in the valves of the colon, that prevents the exit of the wind and fæces.

The emollient glyster.

Take palm oil, an ounce and an half; the yolk of one egg; mix them together; then add half a pint of new milk.

The family glyster.

Take new milk, ten ounces; coarsest Muscovado sugar, and sallad oil, of each an ounce. This and the former, are proper to loosen the belly in fevers, and are also serviceable in nephritic fits.

The fœtid glyster.

Take rue and savine, of each half an ounce; spring water, a pint and an half; boil to a pint; add to the strained liquor, assa fœtida, two drachms; sallad oil, an ounce; oil of amber, a drachm. This quantity will serve twice.

It is calculated against hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, and may also be of service in worm cases.

The purging glyster.

Take of the common glyster decoction, twelve ounces; castile soap, an ounce; syrup of buckthorn, an ounce and an half.

The starch glyster.

Take jelly of starch, four ounces; melt it over a slow fire, and mix therewith, sallad oil, half an ounce; liquid laudanum, forty drops.

This is excellent in the bloody flux, because as far as it reaches, it supplies the mucus abraded from the bowels, and defends them against the acrimonious humour of the flux, and by allaying the irritation, eases the pain, and lessens the discharge.

The turpentine glyster.

Take of the common glyster decoction, ten ounces; turpentine dissolved with the yolk of an egg, half an ounce; fallad oil, an ounce.

This glyster is calculated against obstructions in the kidneys, urinary passages, and fits of the stone, in which it gives great relief.

The bitter purging infusion.

Take Gentian root, and sweet fennel seeds, of each half a drachm; fenna leaves, a drachm; spring water, boiling hot, four ounces; infuse them for four hours, then strain off the liquor. If it be prepared with a double quantity of fenna, the quantity of water ought to be increased proportionably.

The above quantity is for one dose. It restores the appetite, helps digestion, and kills worms.

The cephalic infusion.

Take wild Valerian roots, two ounces; rosemary or sage, half an ounce; boiling water, two quarts; let them stand in infusion a whole night, in a close vessel; then add to the strained liquor, two ounces of the compound Valerian water of the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

The dose, a gill twice or three times a day. It is given in epileptic and nervous disorders, in the convulsive asthma, and to promote the menses, in female obstructions.

The

The night-shade infusion.

Take dried leaves of deadly night-shade powdered, four grains; boiling water, four ounces; let them stand in infusion for six hours; then strain off the liquor for use. In the same manner also, an infusion of garden night-shade may be prepared.

Night-shade, some years ago, was recommended as an efficacious medicine in cancerous cases, by the late Mr. Gataker, one of the surgeons to St. George's Hospital; but upon repeated trials in the different London hospitals, it was soon exploded as a dangerous and ineffectual remedy.

The pectoral infusion.

Take Spanish liquorice, half an ounce; boil it till thoroughly dissolved, in two quarts of spring water; then infuse therein linseed, two ounces; colt's foot leaves, an ounce. Let the infusion stand before the fire for twelve hours, and then strain off the liquor.

A gill may be taken every six hours, in coughs, catarrhs, and all disorders of the breast.

The scorbutic infusion.

Take buckbean, two ounces; Seville orange-juice, half an ounce; boiling water, two quarts; let them stand all night in infusion, in a close vessel; to the strained liquor, add four ounces of compound horse-radish water.

The dose, a gill two or three times a-day. Its title expresses its virtues, in some measure; however, it is equally efficacious in rheumatisms, and scorbutic gouts.

The balsamic injection.

Take balsam of Copaiva, half an ounce; the yolk of an egg; when well mixed together, add
lime

lime water, six ounces; honey of roses, two ounces.

A good remedy to deterge and heal ulcerations of the urethra in a virulent gonorrhœa. It should be used three or four times a-day.

The mercurial injection.

Take quicksilver, and balsam of Copaiva, of each half an ounce; when they have been rubbed together, till the mercurial globules are no longer visible, add the yolk of an egg; and by degrees, half a pint of rose water.

When a clap is fresh, and only the surface of the urethra is affected, this bids fair for a cure; quicksilver having a surprising power of destroying the venereal poison, when applied thereto by way of ointment. But it is safest to use internals at the same time, to prevent the bad consequences of an imperfect cure. It is to be used as the former.

The ammoniacum julap.

Take ammoniacum milk, four ounces; syrup of squills, three ounces.

The dose, two table spoonfulls, three or four times a-day. In moist asthmatic disorders, this julap, where the stomach will bear it, is extremely serviceable, being a powerful expectorant.

The cordial julap.

Take alexiterial water, four ounces; aromatic water, two ounces; sal volatile, and tincture of saffron, of each, two drachms; loaf-sugar, half an ounce.

The dose, two table spoonfulls, three or four times a-day. In fevers, where the patient is faint, and the pulse quick, small, low and unequal, this julap is an efficacious cordial. In such cases,
blisters

blisters are also commonly necessary, and if tremors, and a subfultus tendinum are also present, ten grains of musk must be given besides, every four or six hours.

The diaphoretic julap.

Take alexiterial water, and Mindererus's spirit, of each three ounces; volatile salt of hartshorn, ten grains; loaf-sugar, six drachms.

The dose, two table spoonfuls, every two hours, to promote plentiful sweating; or it may be repeated every hour, till a sweat breaks out, drinking plentifully, between whiles, of balm tea.

Another.

Take alexiterial water, four ounces; vinegar, an ounce and an half; tincture of saffron, and Venice treacle, of each half an ounce; loaf-sugar, an ounce.

The dose of this is the same as the former; but this is preferable in malignant and putrid fevers, as it tends to correct the putrescent dissolution of the blood and juices.

The diuretic julap.

Take Mindererus's spirit, four ounces; compound spirit of horse-radish, two ounces; syrup of marshmallows, three ounces: sometimes a drachm of spirit of amber is added.

The dose, two table spoonfuls, three times a day. It is well calculated to cleanse the kidneys and urinary passages, and expel small stones and gravel. It is also good in the dropsy, palsy, and oedematous swellings.

The fœtid julap.

Take penny-royal water, six ounces; dissolve therein, asia fœtida, a drachm and an half; then
add

add compound Valerian water, two ounces; volatile salt of hartshorn, twelve grains.

The dose, a table-spoonful three or four times a day. It is good against the convulsive asthma, and hysteric, hypochondriac disorders, female obstructions, and diseases of the head and nerves.

The hydragogue julap.

Take simple mint-water, six ounces; emetic Tartar, ten grains; syrup of buckthorn, two ounces.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls every two hours, till it operates sufficiently. It is a noble medicine in the dropsy, to evacuate the extravasated fluid.

The hysteric julap.

Take penny-royal water, four ounces; compound Valerian water, two ounces; tincture of castor, two drachms; salt of hartshorn, ten grains; loaf-sugar, six drachms.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls every four or six hours. It is calculated against hysteric and paralytic disorders.

The musk julap.

Take alexiterial water, six ounces; volatile oleous spirit, a drachm and an half; musk, half a drachm; loaf-sugar, half an ounce; grind the musk with the sugar.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls, every four or six hours, in lowness of spirits, the vapours, and hick-uping, and convulsions in the last stage of fevers.

The restraining julap.

Take alexiterial water, four ounces; aromatic water, two ounces; confection of Japan earth, three drachms; liquid laudanum, forty drops; loaf-sugar, half an ounce.

The

The dose, two table-spoonfuls after every loose stool, in diarrhoeas where restringents are proper.

The saline julap.

Take simple mint-water, three ounces; lemon juice, an ounce; salt of Tartar, a drachm; loaf-sugar, half an ounce.

The dose, a table-spoonful every hour; it is diuretic, removes nausea, and stops vomiting.

The squill julap.

Take penny-royal water, and syrup of squills, of each three ounces.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. It promotes the urinary discharge, incides viscid phlegm, and opens obstructions, hence is of service in the asthma, cachexy, dropsy, and jaundice.

Ammoniacum milk.

Take gum ammoniacum, an ounce and an half; dissolve it in penny-royal water, a quart.

Two or three table-spoonfuls may be taken every now and then in asthmatic fits, till the breathing grows easier; in other disorders of the breast, where expectoration is required, it may be taken three times a-day.

Milk impregnated with iron.

This is prepared by quenching a red-hot poker in new milk, and repeating the process till a quarter part of the liquor is exhaled.

Milk treated thus, being lightly impregnated with the virtues of the metal, is reckoned of service in the diabetes, diarrhoeas, and dysenteries. It may be taken discretionally.

Liquid

Liquid laudanum.

Take crude opium, two ounces; aromatic water, twenty ounces: extract a tincture with a gentle sand heat, and then strain it.

Twenty-five drops contain about a grain of opium.

The anodyne liniment.

Take nerve ointment, three ounces; balsam of turpentine, an ounce.

It is intended to be rubbed on the part to ease rheumatic pains.

The mercurial liniment.

Take hog's-lard, an ounce; white precipitate, a drachm.

An effectual application for itchy disorders.

The pile liniment.

Take emollient ointment, two ounces; liquid laudanum, half an ounce; and the yolk of an egg.

The balsamic labach.

Take spermaceti, two drachms; balsam of Peru, forty drops; the yolk of an egg; mix them thoroughly, then add two ounces of syrup of marshmallows.

A pap-spoonful may be taken when the cough is troublesome; as also every now and then in pleuritic, and peripneumonic cases.

The common labach.

Take oil of olives, and syrup of marshmallows, of each two ounces.

Its dose, and virtues, the same as the former.

The pectoral labach.

Take alicant soap, and spermaceti, of each two drachms; half the yolk of an egg; mix them tho-

roughly; then add salad-oil, an ounce and an half; syrup of marshmallows, three ounces.

It is a more powerful expectorant than either of the former.

The diuretic mixture.

Take live hog-lice, three ounces; penny-royal water, a pint; compound horse-radish water, half a pint: bruise the hog-lice to a pulp, then gradually mix in the waters, and when thoroughly mixed, strain off the juice.

It is an excellent aperient and diuretic. Three table-spoonfuls may be taken three times a-day, in the asthma, jaundice, and scorbutic eruptions.

Camphorated oil.

Take oil of almonds, or fresh drawn linseed oil, two ounces; camphor, an ounce: dissolve the camphor in the oil.

It is a good emollient anodyne, chiefly used in burns, scalds, and in gouty and rheumatic cases, by way of epithem.

Volatile oil.

Take camphorated oil, two ounces; spirit of sal-armoniac prepared with quick-lime, half an ounce.

This is an excellent embrocation in paralytic complaints.

The chalybeate pill.

Take gum ammoniacum, extract of Gentian, salt of steel, and myrrh, of each an ounce; beat into a mass, with syrup of saffron.

The dose, from ten grains to a scruple, twice a-day. These invigorate impoverished blood, strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, open obstructions, and promote the menstrual discharge.

The

The composing pill.

Take galbanum, myrrh, and alicant soap, of each an ounce; strained opium, half an ounce; beat into a mass, with syrup of white poppy heads.

Eight grains of this pill contain a grain of opium.

The deobstruent pill with steel.

Take hepatic aloes, extract of black hellebore, salt of steel, galbanum, and myrrh, of each an ounce; beat into a mass, with syrup of saffron.

The dose and virtues are the same as those of the chalybeate pill.

The deobstruent purging pill.

Take hepatic aloes, extract of black hellebore, and scammony, of each two ounces; vitriolated Tartar, three drachms; oil of juniper, a drachm and an half; beat into a mass, with syrup of buckthorn.

The dose, from one scruple to two scruples, in the same cases as the former.

The garlic pill.

Take garlic, and alicant soap, of each half an ounce; prepared hog-lice, a sufficient quantity; beat into a mass. Form twelve pills out of every drachm.

The dose, six pills twice a-day. They are excellent in the asthma, as they open and deterge the bronchia; they are also useful in the dropsy, being powerfully diuretic.

The gum pill.

Take assafoetida, galbanum, and shining wood foot, of each an ounce; oil of amber, forty-five drops; beat into a mass, with syrup of saffron.

The dose, a scruple twice a-day. These pills are calculated against hysseric and hypochondriac disorders;

disorders; as also against convulsions, epileptic fits, and vertiginous complaints.

The mercurial pill.

Take quicksilver, an ounce; thin honey, a sufficient quantity; rub them together, until the mercurial globules wholly disappear; then add, alicant soap, and gum ammoniacum, of each an ounce.

The laxative mercurial pill.

Take quicksilver, an ounce and an half; thin honey, a sufficient quantity; rub them together, until the mercurial globules wholly disappear; then add, of the purging deobstruent pill, and alicant soap, of each an ounce.

The dose of either of these mercurial pills, may be from ten grains to a scruple, twice a-day. Quicksilver, administered in this manner, is an efficacious remedy against venereal, cutaneous, and most chronic diseases. The main secret lies in giving it in such quantities and times as to prevent its occasioning a salivation; as spitting contributes not in the least to the cure. Hence the longer it remains in the body, the better; and on the very first appearance of a sore mouth, the use of the medicine should be suspended, till it entirely goes off, and in the interim, a cathartic ought to be prescribed, to derive the humours downwards.

The pectoral pill.

Take gum ammoniacum, an ounce and an half; myrrh, an ounce; terebinthinated balsam of sulphur, a drachm; beat into a mass, with syrup of marshmallows.

The dose, a scruple twice or three times a-day. An excellent medicine in colds, coughs, phthisicky complaints, and incipient consumptions.

The tar pill.

Take any quantity of tar, form into a stiff paste, with powder of elecampane: form twelve pills out of every drachm.

The dose, from four to six pills twice a-day; in the scurvy, consumption, and cutaneous disorders.

The squill pill.

Take carraway seeds, powdered, half an ounce; gum ammoniacum, and fresh squills, of each half an ounce; beat into a mass, with balsam of copaiva.

The dose, fifteen grains twice a-day. These pills are diuretic, pectoral, and deobstruent. Hence they cleanse the kidneys of all fabulous concretions, and are good in the dropsy; attenuate thick phlegm, and promote expectoration; dissolve hard tubercles in the lungs; and remove female obstructions.

The strengthening pill.

Take colophony, an ounce and an half; styptic powder, an ounce; salt of steel, half an ounce; beat into a mass, with syrup of sugar.

The dose, half a drachm twice a-day. A powerful medicine against fluxes, the whites in women, seminal weaknesses, and other similar disorders.

The stomach pill.

Take hepatic aloes, an ounce and an half; gum ammoniacum, and myrrh, of each half an ounce; beat into a mass, with syrup of orange-peels.

The dose, from ten grains to half a drachm. An excellent stomachic purge; it creates an appetite, strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, cures cholicky complaints, and is serviceable in hypochondriac and hysteric cases.

The

The turpentine pill.

Take white vitriol, and Venice turpentine, of each half an ounce; mix into a stiff paste, with powder of rhubarb.

The dose, a scruple twice a-day. These pills will prove of service in old gleans, the fluor albus, and other disorders of the same kind.

Pills of turpeth mineral.

Take turpeth mineral, and camphor, of each ten grains; grind them together; and then form into twenty pills, with the crumb of a new loaf.

One of these pills may be taken twice a-day, and continued for some time. They are highly serviceable in diseases of the skin, and in the venereal distemper.

Blistering plaister.

Take adhesive plaister, twenty-four ounces; Venice turpentine, two ounces; melt them together over a gentle fire, and stir in, when almost half cold, six ounces of Spanish flies, in fine powder.

Its title sufficiently expresses its virtues.

The suppurating plaister.

Take of the gum plaister of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, an ounce and an half; Burgundy pitch, half an ounce; melt them together, and spread very thick on leather.

The warm plaister.

Take of the gum plaister of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, an ounce; blistering plaister, two drachms; melt them together, over a very slow fire.

This is intended to relieve settled pains of the limbs, or internal parts, as in the rheumatism, hip-gout, dysentery, pleurisy, inflammation of the bowels, &c.

The balsamic potion.

Take balsam of copaiva, three drachms; oil of juniper, thirty drops; the yolk of one egg; incorporate them thoroughly; then add penny-royal water, six ounces; syrup of marshmallows, two ounces. It may be made without the oil of juniper.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls twice a-day, or oftener. It is a good medicine to expel gravel, and to prevent a cachexy or dropsy. It restores the tone of the bowels weakened by a long continued flux, relieves in a difficulty of making water, cures the fluor albus, simple gonorrhœas, and gleets, when the venereal virus is wholly destroyed.

Aromatic powder.

Take white cinnamon, and ginger, of each equal parts; powder them together.

The dose, from ten grains to a scruple and upwards, twice or thrice a-day. It is a pleasant hot spicy medicine; and may be usefully administered in cold, phlegmatic constitutions, to warm the stomach, assist digestion, rouse the vital powers, and strengthen the tone of the viscera in general.

Compound powder of contrayerva root.

Take contrayerva root in fine powder, six drachms; Virginian snake-root, two drachms; saffron, a drachm; prepared oyster-shells, two ounces.

The dose, half a drachm every six hours. It is alexipharmic and diaphoretic, and is an excellent medicine in contagious fevers, especially when the pulse and spirits are low and languid.

Diuretic powder.

Take powder of squills, ten grains; nitre, fifteen grains; Jamaica pepper, five grains.

The dose, from ten to fifteen grains, two or three times a-day. It is a very potent and efficacious diuretic, which, from its warm, stimulating, and detergent properties, is very useful, wherever the urinary passages are obstructed from viscid humours, as is generally the case in hydropic habits.

Powder against an erysipelas.

Take two parts of white chalk, and one part of wormwood leaves dried; mix them together for a powder.

In particular habits, this powder taken inwardly, by helping digestion, and correcting acidities in the primæ viæ, may contribute to the intention expressed in its title; it also may be strewed over the eruptions, to absorb and correct the acrimonious humours.

Styptic powder.

Take roch-alum, half an ounce; Japan earth, two drachms.

The dose, a scruple three times a-day; in urgent cases, half a drachm ought to be given every hour. It is a good internal medicine for hæmorrhages, excessive menstrual discharges, and flooding in child-bed women.

Tessaceous powder.

Take oyster-shells prepared, half a pound; prepared chalk, four ounces.

The dose, from a scruple to a drachm every six or eight hours. This powder is absorbent, corrects acidities in the stomach, sheaths the acrimony of the bile, is good in bilious and bloody fluxes, and

the gripes in children; but if given in too large quantities, or too frequently, is apt to coalesce in the stomach, and disturb digestion.

Testaceous powder with wax.

Take any quantity of bee's-wax; prepared oyster-shells, a sufficient quantity. Melt the wax over a slow fire, and sprinkle the powder in by degrees, till the wax will receive no more, continually stirring the mixture the whole time.

The dose, a drachm every two or four hours, in fluxes of the belly, and dysenteries, to correct the acrimonious discharge, and sheathe the intestinal vessels abraded of their natural mucus.

Powder of tin with steel.

Take powder of tin, two drachms; salt of steel, five grains.

The above quantity is to be taken twice a-day, for three successive days, and then to be worked off with a brisk purge, in disorders proceeding from worms.

Worm powder.

Take tansy flowers, and worm-seed, of each three drachms; salt of steel, one drachm.

The dose, from fifteen grains to half a drachm, twice a-day.

Purging worm powder.

Take rhubarb, three drachms; scammony, and prepared calomel, of each a drachm.

The dose, from fifteen grains to half a drachm, twice a-week. Its title expresses its virtues.

Diaphoretic whey.

Turn a quart of boiling milk, with four ounces of plague water. Skim off the curd.

Vinegar

Vinegar whey.

Take milk, and spring-water, of each a pint; as soon as they boil, add two table-spoonfuls of vinegar. Skim off the curd.

These drank plentifully while warm, powerfully excite a diaphoresis in feverish complaints.

Solution of sublimate mercury.

Take corrosive sublimate levigated fine, twenty-four grains; malt spirit, two quarts. Digest them together, frequently shaking the vessel, till the mercury is dissolved.

The dose, from a table-spoonful to two table-spoonfuls, every night and morning, in cutaneous and venereal disorders.

Camphorated spirit of wine.

Take camphor, two ounces; rectified spirit of wine, a pint.

This is chiefly used externally, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbnesses, contusions, for discussing tumours, and preventing or restraining the progress of mortifications.

Suppositories,

Are made of common salt, with double the quantity of honey, boiled to a proper consistence.

These are used either when a person cannot be put into a suitable posture of body, to receive a glyster, or when a glyster is not likely to be retained long enough to be of any service.

The aromatic tincture.

Take of the aromatic powder, two ounces; French brandy, a quart; digest them together.

The dose, from thirty to sixty drops, in a glass of wine. It is a good carminative, and of use in

sickness of the stomach, wind, vomitings, faintings, and cholicky pains, from a cold cause: however, it is to be remarked, that the too frequent use of spices is noxious, and therefore they should always be used with caution.

Epispastic tincture.

Take Spanish flies, finely powdered, two ounces; rectified spirit of wine, a pint; digest them together three days; then strain off the liquor for use.

An acrid stimulant for external use, principally used in paralytic cases, and to resolve internal inflammations.

Bitter tincture of rhubarb.

Take rhubarb sliced, an ounce; Gentian root, a drachm and an half; Virginian snake-root, a drachm; French brandy, a pint; digest together.

The dose, from two to four table-spoonfuls. It is an excellent stomachic purge.

The sacred tincture.

Take hepatic aloes, two ounces; aromatic water, three pints; digest together.

An useful cathartic; the dose, a table-spoonful night and morning; taken in lesser quantities, and long persisted in, it proves an efficacious alterative in cachectic habits, and most chronic disorders.

Yellow basilicon.

Take yellow bee's wax, white rosin, and female frankincense, of each half a pound; melt them together, over a slow fire; then add hog's lard, two pounds; and keep stirring the mixture till cold.

The

The brimstone unguent.

Take purified hog's lard, two ounces; common brimstone, finely powdered, half an ounce.

Itch ointment.

Take sulphur in powder, an ounce; white hellebore root, two drachms; hog's lard, two ounces.

These are effectual remedies against this troublesome complaint: the above quantity may be used in the twenty-four hours.

Ointment against the palsy.

Take hog's lard, and oil of bays, of each two ounces; oil of vitriol, an ounce.

Ointment of tar.

Take tar, and mutton-suet, of each an ounce: mix them together.

An useful application in the scald head, and cutaneous maladies.

Alexiterial water.

Take elder flowers, moderately dried, three pounds; fresh angelica leaves, two pounds; water, a sufficient quantity: distil off three gallons.

Aromatic water.

Take white cinnamon, half a pound; fresh lemon peel, four ounces; Jamaica pepper, two ounces; fresh angelica root, an ounce; French brandy, or melasses spirit, two gallons; let them stand in infusion four days, then draw off, by distillation, two gallons.

This is a pleasant, warm carminative and cordial; hence extremely proper in flatulencies of the stomach, colicky pains, and like disorders.

Jamaica pepper water.

Take Jamaica pepper, a pound and an half; water, a sufficient quantity: draw off, by distillation, two gallons.

A good warm carminative. Distilled waters are not to be depended on alone, for the cure of any disorder; especially where medicines of efficacy are required. Their chief uses are, for juleps and draughts, as vehicles for more powerful remedies.

Phagedenic water.

Dissolve ten grains of corrosive sublimate, in a pint of spring-water.

It is used to cleanse old foul ulcers, destroy fungous flesh, and to put a stop to the progress of mortifications, as also to correct venereal chancres.

Sapphire-coloured water.

Take spring-water, a pint; crude sal armoniac, two drachms; after it is dissolved, let the liquor stand in a brass pan, till it has acquired a blue colour.

Three or four drops, dropped into the eye, twice or three times a-day, cure ulcerations, fluxions, pustules, and suffusions of that organ.

Tar water.

Take tar, two pounds; spring-water, a gallon. Stir them well together with a wooden spatula; and after the mixture has stood two days, decant the water for use.

A gill may be taken four times a-day, on an empty stomach, in common chronic cases; but persons who labour under great and inveterate disorders, must drink, at least, a quart every day. It may be taken either cold or warm. Although
far

far inferior to the character given of it, by the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, yet it is a good deobstruent, balsamic medicine, moderately warm and stimulating, that raises the pulse, and increases all the natural excretions.

THE

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Anodyne balsam.

TAKE an ounce of castile soap, half an ounce of opium, six drachms of camphire, a drachm of saffron, and eighteen ounces of rectified spirit of wine; digest these in a sand-heat ten days, shaking the vessel between whiles, till the last day or two. Then pour off the balsam clear for use.

It may be taken inwardly from twenty to fifty drops at a dose; and a rag dipped therein, may be applied to the pained part. It not only alleviates pain by its opiate quality, but also attenuates and promotes the discharge of the peccant humours. It is highly beneficial in nervous cholics, the jaundice, and gravel, and is even of service in the gout, by causing the acrimonious humours to pass off through the pores of the skin.

Balsam of guaicum.

Take two pounds and a half of rectified spirits of wine; infuse therein with a gentle heat, and often stirring, a pound of gum guaicum; and, lastly, add three drachms of balsam of Peru, so that the whole may mix together in a balsam.

The dose, twenty or thirty drops two or three times a-day, in a glass of wine or water. It is a preservative against the gout; is good in dropscal habits, and of remarkable efficacy in removing eleets of long standing.

An

An alexipharmic bolus.

Take a scruple of Venice treacle; powder of contrayerva-root, and Virginia snake-root, of each twelve grains; four grains of saffron; and, with a sufficient quantity of confection of alkermes, make into a bolus.

This bolus may be repeated every six hours, or oftener, with two or three spoonfuls of the volatile julap, in low, depressed, or nervous fevers, to bring on a diaphoresis, which generally proves critical. Blisters should be freely applied at the same time.

An aluminous bolus.

Take alum, nutmeg, and extract of the Peruvian bark, of each fifteen grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of cloves, make a bolus.

This bolus, taken three successive mornings, fasting, infallibly cures the most obstinate agues, where the stomach does not recoil on the disagreeable sensation created by the stypticity of the alum. It is also an efficacious remedy for the whites in women, and in a diabetes.

An anodyne bolus.

Take half a drachm of Venice treacle; eight grains of Mathew's pill; and make a bolus.

A safe opiate in all cases, where such are indicated.

A borax bolus.

Take borax, myrrh, and nutmeg, of each ten grains; four grains of saffron; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

This bolus, repeated every eight hours, with a few spoonfuls of penny-royal water, is of great service

vice in hysteric disorders. It is also used to promote labour-pains, when lingering and defective; but before its administration, the midwife ought to be certain, that the child lies in a proper position for birth; otherwise, it must prove highly injurious to bring on pains, where the hand of the operator alone can afford assistance.

A camphire bolus.

Take half a drachm of gum Arabic; a scruple of camphire; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

It may be given every six hours, with a few spoonfuls of the volatile julap, in fevers attended with delirium, twitchings of the tendons, and the like deplorable symptoms.

A cathartic bolus.

Take half a drachm of jalap in powder; ten drops of oil of juniper; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a bolus.

It is to be taken in the morning, upon an empty stomach; and is a very efficacious purge, in drop-sical cases, in which it does great service, provided the patient abstains from drinking liquids.

A contrayerva bolus.

Take half a drachm of contrayerva-root in powder; fifteen grains of purified nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into a bolus.

It may be taken every four or six hours, in an inflammatory fever, after bleeding, vomiting, and other necessary evacuations, in order to occasion a gentle diaphoresis.

A bolus for the bloody flux.

Take half a drachm of Roman philonium; ten grains of rhubarb in powder; and, with a sufficient

quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make the ingredients into a bolus.

This bolus is to be repeated every night, if the disorder proves obstinate, when venesection, ipecacoanha, vomits, and rhubarb without an opiate, have proved ineffectual. Hartshorn drink, rice-gruel, and the chalk julap, ought, at the same time, to be taken plentifully.

A calomel bolus.

Take ten grains of calomel; and, with a sufficient quantity of the conserve of red roses, make a bolus.

It is generally prescribed to be taken over night, previously to the administration of a purging draught; by which means, the operation of the cathartic is rendered more effectual, and the mercury prevented from exerting its salivating quality.

A gamboge bolus.

Take gamboge in powder, and crystals of Tartar, of each ten grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn, make into a bolus.

A violent hydragogue purge, fit only for drop-fical persons, of a very strong constitution.

An ipecacoanha bolus.

Take four grains of ipecacoanha-root in powder; sixteen grains of aromatic species; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into a bolus.

This bolus may be taken every morning, during the continuance of a dysentery; for which, ipecacoanha, in small doses, is found to be a powerful specific.

Bougies.

Take of the common sticking-plaister with Burgundy pitch, two ounces; quicksilver, an

ounce; kill it with balsam of sulphur; levigated antimony, half an ounce; the plaister must not be very hot when the quicksilver is added, lest it should separate, and subside in form of globules.

Bougies should be of different sizes; from the bigness of a knitting needle, to the size of a goose-quill. The size of the bougie, that is first to be introduced, may generally be determined by the stream of urine. Before it is introduced, it must be smeared all over with sweet oil; after which, extending the penis with one hand, that the urethra may not be wrinkled, with the other hand, gently pass the bougie as far as you can up the urethra, and, if possible, into the cavity of the bladder.

In proportion as the bougie advances in the canal, strictures, which it gets beyond, are frequently felt, meeting with others also, which prevent its advancing, and quite stop it. In this case, you must withdraw it a little, so as to disengage it; and then, instead of pushing it straight on, you must turn it round between the finger and thumb, and, as you turn it, press it a little forward. If the bougie cannot be introduced farther, leave it where it is; and be content, for the present, with having made some progress. The bougie must not be left in the urethra above an hour or two the first day. But during that time, it will, in some measure, remove the strictures it passed by at its entrance, so that the next day, another may be introduced, of the same size, which will easily get beyond the first strictures; thus gradually gaining ground, till, at last, you get into the bladder. In order to facilitate the introduction of the bougie, bend the small end that goes first a little, that it may adapt itself the better to the curvature of the urethra; and the end of it must be round, that it may

may readily slip over the plicæ of the urethra; otherwise, it may be stopped by them before it arrives at the obstructions: though the plicæ are removed in a great measure, by extending the penis.

Sometimes the urethra is so tender, that the first application is very painful, and the bougie can be borne only a very short time; but if the patient can wear it nine or ten hours in a day, he will be much sooner relieved, than if he wore it only two or three hours; and if it does not stimulate too much by its constant application, it may be worn night and day, without intermission; for the more suppuration is procured, and the longer the urethra is kept distended, the more likely it is that the cure will be radical. If, during the use of bougies, the testicles should inflame, or any feverish disorder come on, it will be proper, till this symptom is removed, to suspend the application of the bougie. To obviate any liability to inflammatory disorders of the urethra or genital parts, it is of great importance that the patient should live temperately, and even observe a cooling regimen, during the whole treatment.

After the bougies have been used for a month or six weeks, the discharge procured by them, gradually lessens; though some degree of running will generally continue, as long as they are employed. In order, therefore, to determine whether or no the ulcers are healed, it will be necessary, towards the close of the cure, (that is, when the discharge is become very small) to discontinue the use of the bougies for some days. If the ulcers are healed, and the discharge is only the effect of an increased secretion, from the irritation of the bougie; upon removing such irritation, the running will soon dry up and disappear: on the other hand, if the ulcers are not healed, the gleet will still continue; and

and it will be necessary to repeat the application of the bougie, for some time longer.

The several affections of the urinary and seminal parts, in which bougies may be usefully employed, are, the mere contraction of a portion of the urethra: ulcerations at the extremities of the excretory ducts of the prostate gland, the vesiculæ seminales, and the glands of the urethra, yielding sometimes a plentiful, sometimes a small gleet. Callous cicatrices of former ulcers: caruncles, called also carnosities and excrescences, which have arisen from the surfaces of former ulcers: a scirrhus or spongy enlargement of the verumontanum: a scirrhus of the prostate, or vesiculæ seminales: a spongy enlargement of the corpus spongiosum urethrae.

A mustard-seed cataplasm.

Take flower of mustard-seed, and an equal portion of oatmeal; and, with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, make a pultice.

Applied to the part, it relieves ischiatic pains: venesection and cathartics ought to precede its use. It is also serviceable in paralytic disorders.

A collyrium for the eyes.

Take half a pint of spring-water; and ten grains of white vitriol. Shake these together, and make a lotion for the eyes.

This cooling repellent lotion may be used at discretion, in inflammations of the eyes, and disfluxions on those parts. Bleeding, and epispastics, as also diuretic medicines, taken internally, will greatly assist its effect.

An anti-splenetic diet-drink with steel.

Take four ounces of the bark of tamarisk; two ounces of ash-bark; guaiacum and saffras,

of each an ounce; four handfuls of agrimony; wormwood, and dodder, of each two handfuls. Boil them in six gallons of wort; and, hang therein half a pound of the filings of steel, and four ounces of crude antimony, in a bag.

It may be taken freely, for a considerable time; and is a powerful deobstruent in obstructions of any of the viscera, particularly of the liver, and spleen.

An astringent diet drink.

Take roots of Comfrey and Solomon's seal, of each eight ounces. Boil them in six gallons of strong wort, to four; which strain; and, when it is tunned, pour into it juice of yarrow and plantain, of each a pound; and while it is working, hang in it a bag, with shepherd's purse, knot-grass, fanicle, and mouse ear, of each four handfuls; and a pound of Malaga raisins.

This may be drank discretionally. It is excellent in diarrhoeas and dysenteries, to check colliquative sweats, seminal weakneses, and hæmorrhages from ruptured blood-vessels. If a continued use thereof should render the body too costive, a dose of lenitive electuary, taken once or twice a-week, will obviate that effect of its astringency.

The white drink.

Take two ounces of powder of burnt hartshorn; and three pints of spring-water. Boil it away to half, with a crust of bread in it, and some cinnamon. Then strain, and sweeten it with doubly refined sugar.

In all kinds of fevers and acute diseases, where the bowels are too much relaxed or irritated, this absorbent drink, taken plentifully, will stop the diarrhoea. But if the stools are critical, nature ought rather to be assisted, than checked; a circumstance

cumstance which ought to be maturely weighed, previous to the administration of astringent medicines.

A decoction against vomiting and fevers.

Take six drachms of salt of wormwood. Boil this in three pints of spring-water. Skim it; and drop into it gradually of spirit of vitriol, as much as will sufficiently impregnate it. Then add three ounces of strong alexiterial water; and the like quantity of double refined sugar.

Three table-spoonfuls may be given after every return of the vomiting, or every third or fourth hour. In agues and intermittent fevers, it ought always to be given previous to the exhibition of the Peruvian bark.

A decoction of the bark.

Take two ounces of the bark in powder; and half an ounce of nitre. Boil these in half a pint of spring-water. When half is boiled away, strain the remainder for use.

The dose, five or six spoonfuls every three or four hours. In intermittents, the stomach ought to be cleansed with a vomit of ipecacoanha, before the bark is given; if it purges the patient, ten or twelve drops of the thebaic tincture will certainly remove that consequence. The use of this noble drug, is, at present, extended to wounds and mortifications: in the bloody kind of small-pox, a drachm of bark, or its extract, (with alum and oil of vitriol between whites) taken every six hours, produces the happiest effects. It is also prescribed against the secondary fever that attends the small-pox; in which case, the belly ought previously to be loosened, by means of a laxative glyster.

A decoction

A decoction of snake-root.

Take three drachms of Virginian snake-root, bruised; and boil it in a pint of water, to half a pint. Strain it off; and add thirty drops of liquid laudanum; a drachm of sal-volatile oleosum; and half an ounce of syrup of orange-peels.

The dose is two or three table-spoonfuls every four hours. It is a very powerful alexipharmic in malignant fevers, where the pulse is languid, and the patient restless and clammy; it is equally serviceable in the small-pox, when, from a debility of the vis vitæ, the pustules do not come forward: epispastics ought to accompany its use.

An Æthiopic electuary.

Take six drachms of the conserve of red roses; an ounce of Æthiop's mineral; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken twice a-day, in all cutaneous disorders.

An astringent electuary.

Take two ounces of powder of bole with opium; and two drachms of toasted nutmeg; and, with a sufficient quantity of diacodium, make an electuary.

Half a drachm, taken every six hours, with a few spoonfuls of the chalk julap, effectually stops violent loosenesses: venesection, an ipecacoanha vomit, and a dose or two of rhubarb, ought always previously to be administered.

An electuary for an asthma.

Take two ounces of honey; an ounce of the flowers of sulphur; half an ounce of ginger in powder; a drachm of saffron in powder; and, with

with a sufficient quantity of syrup of cloves, make into an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three or four times a-day, with a large cupful of the pectoral decoction. It powerfully deterges the bronchial vessels.

A balsamic electuary.

Take three ounces of the conserve of red roses; two ounces of Locatellus's balsam, and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electuary.

Half a drachm may be taken at discretion, in violent coughs. Bleeding, and a large blister between the shoulders, ought also to be prescribed at the same time.

A cephalic electuary.

Take six drachms of conserve of rosemary flowers; half an ounce of male piony-root, finely powdered; three drachms of native cinnabar; an ounce of candied nutmeg; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into an electuary.

The quantity of a chesnut may be taken two or three times a-day. It is a powerful remedy against apoplectic, epileptic, paralytic, and convulsive disorders.

A chalybeate electuary.

Take two ounces of the conserve of sea-wormwood; aromatic species, and winter's bark, in powder, of each a drachm; a scruple of salt of amber; three drachms of steel, prepared with sulphur; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken at eleven in the morning, and at four in the afternoon.
It

It is a noble medicine in a poor languid state of the blood and juices, and in all obstructed habits, especially if exercise be used during its exhibition.

A cordial electuary.

Take two ounces of the compound powder of contrayerva-root; an ounce of Virginian snake-root, in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into an electuary.]

Half a drachm of this electuary, with three or four spoonfuls of the diaphoretic julap, may very properly be prescribed every four hours, in fevers, where the pulse is vastly depressed, the patient convulsed, and the circulation extremely languid.

A diaphoretic electuary.

Take two ounces of the compound powder of contrayerva root; an ounce of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into an electuary.

Half a drachm, taken every six hours, with a few spoonfuls of the diaphoretic julap, may safely be prescribed, after venesection; in all cases, where sweating is required.

An electuary in the dropsy.

Take an ounce and an half of gamboge, in powder; an ounce of cream of tartar, in powder; half an ounce of powdered ginger, and, with a sufficient quantity of the white syrup make an electuary.

Half a drachm is to be taken in the morning fasting. It operates violently both by vomit and stool; it is prescribed in dropical cases, for persons of a very robust constitution.

An electuary for a virulent gonorrhœa.

Take three ounces of lenitive electuary; three drachms of jalap in powder; a drachm and an half

of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of the simple syrup, make an electuary.

A drachm, or a drachm and an half, may be taken night and morning. It ought not to purge the patient more than four times a-day; who should avoid every thing salt, high seasoned and heating; and drink only liquors of the cooling kind, such as weak tea, barley-water, linseed tea, &c. If the chordee is violent, plentiful bleedings will be necessary; and twenty, or five-and-twenty drops of the thebaic tincture ought to be taken going to rest; and be repeated, if required. Mercurial ointment also, should be rubbed in the whole length of the urinary passage, every night, and the part be frequently fomented with warm milk and water.

An electuary for a gonorrhœa after the inflammation.

Take four ounces of lenitive electuary; two ounces of balsam of copaiva; an ounce of rhubarb, in powder; an ounce of gum guaiacum; and a like quantity of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into an electuary.

A drachm, or a drachm and an half, may be taken twice in a-day, when the dysury and inflammation of the parts are entirely removed.

An electuary for the piles.

Take two ounces of lenitive electuary; half an ounce of the flowers of sulphur; two drachms of depurated nitre; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make into an electuary.

A drachm may be taken twice a-day: it is excellently adapted to the purpose its title expresses. If the inflammatory symptoms run high, recourse must be had to phlebotomy; and if the piles are situated externally, apply a pultice of bread and milk;

milk; or let the patient receive, through a close-stool, the vapour of a decoction of white poppy heads. If the piles rise in swellings, with livid spots in the middle, open them with a lancet, and squeeze out the grumous blood; which, otherwise, is often productive of very bad consequences.

The jalap electuary.

Take two ounces of powder of jalap, three drachms of powdered ginger; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electuary.

Half a drachm or two scruples may be taken in the morning early. It is an efficacious though sufficiently mild cathartic in dropical and œdematous habits.

An electuary against the gravel and stone.

Take an ounce of Strasburgh turpentine, mix it well with the yolk of an egg, and add the seeds of burdock and gromwell powdered; of each half an ounce; two drachms of winter cherries, and with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels make an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three times a-day, to force away sand or gravel lodged in the urinary organs, but must by no means be taken if the least signs of inflammation are present, in which case, manna clysters, and oily medicines are only to be had recourse to.

An electuary in a jaundice.

Take three ounces of Castile soap, half an ounce of rhubarb in powder, half an ounce of the species of hiera picra, and with a sufficient quantity of the syrup of orange-peels, make an electuary.

PRACTICE of the

HALSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY
AUG 15 1877

Half a drachm or a drachm may be taken night and morning. It incises the most obstinate viscidi-
ces, opens all obstructions of the viscera,
is diuretic and promotes the secretion of the
bile.

A nephritic electuary.

Take four ounces of lenitive electuary, an ounce of Strasburgh turpentine, mixed with the yolk of an egg, two drachms of cream of tartar, and mix them into an electuary.

The quantity of a large nutmeg may be taken every morning, with a draught of barley water, in nephritic complaints, and seminal weaknesses.

An electuary against the palsy.

Take an ounce of the conserve of rosemary-flowers, an ounce of mustard seed beat with water, and pulped through a sieve, and two ounces of the compound spirit of lavender, mix into an electuary.

The quantity of a chesnut may be taken every night and morning, with two or three spoonfuls of the volatile julap, in paralytic disorders, and decays from old age; as also in asthmatic and dropical cases, being a powerful diuretic.

An electuary of the Peruvian Bark.

Take an ounce and an half of the bark in powder; Virginian snake-root, half an ounce; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels; work it into an electuary.

A drachm or a drachm and an half may be given every two or three hours, after proper evacuations, in the intervals of the fits, in intermitting fevers, and other periodical disorders, where the stomach can bear the Peruvian bark in substance.

An electuary for a looseness.

Take three ounces of diascordium ; an ounce of rhubarb in powder ; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of white poppies ; make an electuary.

Two scruples, or a drachm of this electuary, may be taken with a few spoonfuls of the white drink, or chalk julap, after every loose stool ; it carries off the peccant humour from the intestines, and at the same time constringes their relaxed fibres.

A restraining electuary.

Take two ounces of the conserve of red roses ; half an ounce of diascordium ; three drachms of Armenian bole, in fine powder ; a drachm of dragon's blood ; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels ; make an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three or four times with a gill of the decoction of logwood, in violent diarrhoeas, after rhubarb has been in vain administered ; but as a diarrhoea is frequently critical, the utmost caution is requisite in the exhibition of restraining medicines.

An electuary in the rheumatism.

Take two ounces of conserve of orange-peels ; an ounce and an half of cinnabar of antimony levigated ; an ounce of gum guaiacum in powder ; three drachms of Winter's bark, powdered ; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels ; make an electuary.

A drachm may be taken night and morning ; purging and phlebotomy ought always to precede its use. It attenuates powerfully, and greatly promotes insensible perspiration ; whence its remarkable efficacy in rheumatic pains proceeding from an obstructed perspiration, andazy blood.

A sperma-ceti electuary.

Take two ounces of conserve of hips; two drachms of sperma-ceti; half an ounce of the compound powder of gum dragant; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of marshmallows; make an electuary.

The quantity of a large nutmeg may be taken three or four times a-day, with a draught of the pectoral decoction. It is excellent in catarrhs, defluxions of acrid humours, and obstinate hoarsenesses, as also in an acrimonious state of the juices, and the dysury.

A stomachic and antiscorbutic electuary.

Take four ounces of the conserve of orange-peels; an ounce and an half of candied ginger; an ounce of Winter's bark in powder; two drachms of the rust of iron; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three times a-day. It is a good warm medicine, and of use in flatulencies, and all disorders proceeding from a cold weak stomach; it proves equally serviceable in the scurvy, by inciding the viscid concretions that obstruct and erode the capillary vessels and glandules.

A strengthening electuary.

Take half an ounce of the conserve of red roses; pulp of fresh comfrey-root, and fine sugar, of each an ounce; a drachm of mastick in powder; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of quinces, make an electuary.

The quantity of a large nutmeg may be taken three or four times a-day, with a draught of lime water; in seminal weaknesses of either sex, intestinal fluxes not critical, and in violent coughs, to allay the irritation.

A sudo-

A sudorific electuary.

Take Venice treacle, a drachm or a drachm and a half.

Half a drachm may be given every six or eight hours, with two or three table-spoonfuls of the volatile julap, to keep up a diaphoresis, in fevers of the low depressed kind, particularly where the patient is restless. Epispastics ought always to accompany its use in such cases.

An alexipharmic draught.

Take an ounce and an half of alexiterial milk-water; half an ounce of plague-water; a scruple of Venice treacle; thirty drops of tincture of saffron; and two drachms of the simple syrup; mix for a draught.

This draught may be repeated every four or six hours, to promote a crisis in low malignant fevers; epispastics also ought to be liberally applied at the same time.

An anodyne draught.

Take an ounce and an half of alexiterial milk-water; three drachms of spirituous cinnamon-water, and an ounce of diacodium: mix for a draught.

A safe and gentle opiate in all cases where such medicines are required.

An aromatic anodyne draught.

Take an ounce and a half of simple peppermint; forty drops of aromatic tincture; a scruple of London philonium; and a drachm of the simple syrup; mix for a draught.

A warm anodyne, is of service in flatulent cholics, after the exhibition of rhubarb.

A diuretic draught.

Take an ounce and a half of simple penny-royal water; two ounces of sal prunella; and a drachm of oxymel of squills; mix for a draught.

This draught may be repeated discretionally in obstructions of the urinary organs, asthmatic, and dropical cases.

An emetic draught.

Take two ounces of alexiterial milk-water; half a drachm of ipecacoanha in powder; and one ounce of the white syrup; mix for a draught.

A safe and efficacious vomit, not only proper in many chronic, but also at the beginning of all acute distempers.

The Peruvian-bark draught.

Take two ounces of small cinnamon water; a drachm of bark in powder; and three drachms of syrup of cloves; mix for a dose.

This draught may be repeated every four or six hours, in the intervals of the fits, in intermittent fevers, after the exhibition of a vomit: it is an efficacious method of prescribing the bark, where the stomach will bear so large a quantity of it in substance; if it purges the patient, a few drops of the thebaic tincture must be added to the future doses.

A purging draught.

Take an ounce and a half of the infusion of senna; a scruple of cream of tartar; twelve grains of jalap in powder; half an ounce of the syrup of buckthorn; and two drachms of aqua mirabilis; mix for a draught.

A safe and effectual cathartic in all cases where moderate purging is indicated.

A saline

A saline draught.

Take an ounce of spring-water; half a drachm of salt of wormwood; six drachms of fresh lemon-juice; two drachms of tincture of cinnamon; and, with a little fine sugar, make a draught.

One of these draughts may be taken every four or six hours, to promote perspiration, and prepare the way for the exhibition of the Peruvian bark, as also to remove nausea and reachings.

A sudorific draught.

Take an ounce and a half of alexiterial milk-water; a scruple of compound powder of contrayerva; thirty drops of spirit of hartshorn per se; and two drachms of syrup of orange-peels; mix for a dose.

This may be repeated every six hours, on the return of a fit of the ague, if the fit should last so long; it is also proper after phlebotomy, in all cases where sweating is required.

Asthmatic elixir.

Take flowers of benjamin, and opium strain'd, of each a drachm; two scruples of camphire; half a drachm of the essential oil of aniseeds; and a quart of rectified spirits of wine; after digestion, strain off the spirit.

From twenty to an hundred drops may be taken at night going to rest, in a glass of wine and water. It opens the breast, deterges the bronchia, promotes expectoration, and allays the fits of coughing. It is remarkably servicable in the whooping-cough in children, if mixed with an equal quantity of tincture of wood-foot, to whom the mixture may be administered from ten to twenty-five drops three times a-day, according to their age.

The Arabic emulsion.

Take half an ounce of sweet almonds blanched, and six drachms of the four greater cold seeds; pour upon them, when bruised, a quart of barley-water, with an ounce of gum-arabic boiled in it; strain, and, when cold, add to the composition two ounces of the syrup of marshmallows.

It may be drank at discretion in stranguries arising from the application of epispastics.

An asthmatic emulsion.

Take millepedes alive, N^o 120, bruise them in a marble mortar, pouring on them gradually six ounces of pennyroyal-water. In the liquor, strongly expressed, dissolve three drachms of gum ammoniac, and strain it.

A table-spoonful may be taken three or four times a-day with a draught of the pectoral decoction, in infarctions of the lungs, and all viscidities of the blood not attended with symptoms of inflammation.

A chalk emulsion.

Take half an ounce of sweet almonds blanched, and six drachms of the four greater cold seeds, pour upon them, when bruised, a quart of boiling barley-water; strain them, and when cold, add to the composition an ounce of white chalk in fine powder, and six drachms of loaf sugar.

It may be taken discretionally in the heartburn, and whenever acidities prevail in the primæ viæ.

An oily emulsion.

Take an ounce and a half of oil of olives; an ounce of the white syrup; four ounces of spring-water; half a drachm of spirits of hartshorn per se; mix for an emulsion.

Two

Two table-spoonfuls may be taken every four or six hours, in coughs, nephritic complaints, and to promote expectoration.

The common clyster.

Take three quarters of a pint of water; two ounces of lenitive electuary; three drachms of common salt; and mix for a clyster.

It may be injected warm, whenever the bowels require to be unloaded of their contents.

A clyster in a bloody flux.

Take a drachm and a half of starch, dissolve it in six ounces of barley-water; and, adding two drachms of Venicetreacle, prepare a clyster.

This clyster may be repeatedly thrown up warm, according to the urgency of the case.

A soap clyster.

Take half an ounce of soft soap, and dissolve it in ten ounces of warm water.

This clyster must also be thrown up warm; it is calculated for the jaundice, and dry belly-ache; after plentiful bleeding.

A turpentine clyster.

Take ten ounces of the decoction of camomile flowers; half an ounce of turpentine dissolved in the yolk of an egg, and half an ounce of honey; mix these together for a clyster.

This clyster frequently procures immediate ease, where the patient labours under an obstruction in the kidneys from gravel and sand lodged therein.

A gargle.

Take a pint of barley-water, and three ounces of honey; to which add occasionally two ounces of vinegar; or two drachms of the spirit of sal armoniac; mix for a gargle.

so Cooling and detergent. But, as in cases which require such applications the parts are commonly inflamed, phlebotomy ought to precede their use.

A lenient gargle.

Take half an ounce of linseed, and boil it till it is of the consistence of a syrup; then strain the liquor, and add two ounces of honey, for a gargle.

It is an excellent application to supple the inward parts of the mouth, when parched in a fever.

A bitter infusion.

Take the tops of sea wormwood and gentian-root, of each two drachms; the outer peel of Seville-oranges dried, and the lesser cardamom-seeds, of each a drachm; infuse them in a pint of boiling-water, and when cold, strain it out for use.

A glass may be taken at eleven in the morning, and five in the afternoon every day, where the stomach is cold and weak, and the appetite is decayed.

A bitter infusion with steel.

Take two drachms of gentian-root; half an ounce of the outer peel of Seville-oranges dried; Winter's-bark, and Spanish angelica-root, of each a drachm; half a drachm of saffron; tops of sea-wormwood, and centaury, of each half a handful; and an ounce of filings of steel: infuse these ingredients cold in compound gentian-water, and strong white-wine vinegar, of each a pint for eight days, often shaking the vessel, and then strain it for use.

To be taken as the former. It is an excellent medicine to restore the tone of the stomach, when relaxed by intemperance, or long sickness.

A paralytic

A paralytic infusion.

Take horse-radish root sliced thin, and mustard-seed bruised, of each four ounces; infuse them in two quarts of boiling-water for twenty-four hours, close covered.

A gill may be taken every night and morning. It is warm and stimulating, and is therefore of service in rheumatic pains from a cold cause, as well as in paralytic cases.

A pectoral infusion.

Take two handfuls of ground-ivy leaves, and two ounces of liquorice roots, sliced; infuse these for the space of three hours, in a gallon of boiling barley-water; then strain them for use: with the addition of six ounces of manna; and six drachms of nitre; it becomes a laxative and diuretic infusion.

Cooling, agglutinant and balsamic. It may be drank at discretion, in all disorders of the breast and lungs.

Infusion of red roses.

Take six drachms of the conserve of red roses; infuse it for three hours in three pints of boiling-water; strain it, and when cold, add half a drachm of oil of vitriol.

A draught may be taken three or four times a day. It is a good assistant to the Peruvian bark in hectic cases, and is also a valuable medicine where the solids are in too relaxed a state.

Compound infusion of roses.

Take red rose leaves, and balauſtines, of each two drachms; and half an ounce of oak bark; make a warm infusion in a quart of spring water for twelve hours; then strain, and add four ounces of barley-cinnamon water, and a sufficient quantity of doubly refined sugar.

The dose the same as the former. It is a much more powerful astringent than the former infusion, but great caution is necessary to be observed in the administration of such remedies, lest they produce fatal consequences.

The chalk julap.

Take half an ounce of prepared chalk; half a drachm of gum arabic; an ounce of fine sugar; and pour on the whole a quart of boiling-water; then add an ounce of spirituous cinnamon water.

It may be drank discretionally in acidities of the first passages, stranguries, and in diarrhoeas after the administration of rhubarb.

The common julap.

Take a pint of spring-water; an ounce and a half of spirituous alexiterial water; and six drachms of syrup of orange-peels; mix for a julap.

This is only intended as a vehicle for bolusses, powders, electuaries, &c.

A diaphoretic julap.

Take a quart of spring-water; six ounces of spirituous alexiterial-water, with vinegar; three ounces of syrup of orange-peels; and mix for a julap.

A musk julap.

Take a drachm of musk, and two ounces of sugar, rub them well together; add ten ounces of water; four ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water; and mix for a julap.

Two or three spoonfuls may be administered every hour or two, in fevers, if the hiccough is violent, and the patient seems almost exhausted; it is also of service in hypochondriacal complaints, and lowness of spirit, where perfumes are not disagreeable.

A volatile

A volatile julap.

Take two drachms of volatile salt of hartshorn; a pint and a half of spring-water; an ounce and a half of spirituous alexiterial-water; and mix for a julap.

Three or four table-spoonfuls of this julap drank in bed, and repeated at proper intervals, by promoting a diaphoresis, will be of considerable service, not only in slow feverish disorders, but in cases of over-fatigue; will greatly contribute to remove all weariness, heat, and tension of the parts; it is also properly enough prescribed in paralytic disorders, and as a vehicle for diaphoretic bolusses, powders, &c.

The common linctus.

Take three ounces of olive oil; two ounces of the white syrup; half an ounce of the conserve of red roses; half a drachm of oil of vitriol; and mix for a lambative.

A spoonful may be taken whenever the cough is troublesome.

A detergent linctus.

Take linseed-oil, oxymel of squills, and syrup of saffron, of each an ounce; and half an ounce of fine sugar-candy, in powder. Mix according to art for a linctus.

A spoonful may be taken discretionally, to promote expectoration, where the vessels of the lungs, and glands of the throat, are clogged up with viscid phlegm.

An emollient linctus.

Take oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of violets, of each three ounces. Mix and make a linctus.

It may be used as the former, in a dry husky cough, to relax the parts, and render them less irritable.

A linctus for a hoarseness.

Take an ounce of linseed-oil, fresh drawn; half an ounce of sperma-ceti; six drachms of white sugar-candy, in powder; and an ounce and an half of balsamic syrup. Mix for a linctus.

A spoonful may be taken discretionally. The title sufficiently explains its use.

An asthmatic mixture.

Take two ounces of oxymel of squills; four ounces of spring-water; two ounces of spirituous cinnamon water; and make into a mixture.

Two table-spoonfuls may be taken three or four times a-day. Phlebotomy should precede, and a blister be laid between the shoulders, during its use. It powerfully deterges and cleanses the bronchial glands.

An astringent mixture.

Take an ounce of the electuary of scordium, with opium; twelve ounces of spring-water; three ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water; and make a mixture.

A table-spoonful or two may be taken after every loose stool; a vomit of ipecacoanha, or a dose or two of rhubarb, having been previously administered.

A more powerful astringent mixture.

Take three drachms of the extract of log-wood; dissolve it in six ounces of spring-water; and two ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water; add, occasionally, thirty drops of the thebaic tincture, or a drachm of Roman philonium.

A table-

A table-spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, after the necessary evacuations, in all fluxes of the belly. It is a very powerful astringent.

A nitrous mixture.

Take six ounces of spring-water; prepared crab's claws, and purified nitre, of each a drachm and a half; and half an ounce of syrup of orange-peels; make a mixture.

A table-spoonful or two may be taken every hour. It is excellently adapted to most inflammatory disorders, in conjunction with plentiful venesection.

A mixture for the mouth.

Take quicksilver and white chalk, of each half an ounce; incorporate them well together; and add two ounces of inspissated honey.

A little may be applied to the parts affected, twice a-day; in cancerous swellings, and ulcerations of the tonsils, uvula, and tongue.

A paregoric mixture.

Take three ounces of diacodium; six ounces of spring-water; two ounces of spirituous alexiterial water; and make a mixture.

Four table-spoonfuls may be taken going to rest, whenever sleep is required; and in fevers, where the patient is extremely restless, a table-spoonful may be given every three or four hours, till he falls into a dose; as also on the declension of the measles; and when the eruption of the pustules is completed in the small-pox, care being taken to keep the body moderately open during its use.

A purging mixture.

Take twelve ounces of the infusion of senna; two ounces of the senna-tincture, and make a mixture.

Three

Three ounces may be taken early in the morning. It is a gentle, cooling, yet efficacious purge; in most cases where purging is necessary; as after the small-pox, measles, fevers, St. Anthony's fire, &c. &c.

A saline mixture.

Take two drachms of salt of wormwood; three ounces of lemon-juice; six ounces of spring-water; an ounce of spirituous cinnamon-water; and six drachms of syrup of orange-peels; make a mixture.

A table-spoonful or two may be given after every inclination to vomit; or every four hours, to promote a diaphoresis, and pave the way for the safe exhibition of the Peruvian bark, in fevers of the intermittent kind.

The scillitic mixture.

Take eight ounces of simple cinnamon-water; vinegar of squills, and syrup of marshmallows, of each three ounces; make a mixture.

Two table-spoonfuls may be taken twice or thrice a-day, in asthmatic cases, and obstructions of the lungs, it being a powerful detergent; and, from its diuretic quality, it proves equally serviceable in dropical habits.

A valerian mixture.

Take twelve ounces of simple pepper-mint-water; an ounce of valerian root in powder; half an ounce of compound spirit of lavender; and an ounce of syrup of orange-peels; make a mixture.

A large spoonful may be taken every four or six hours. It is an admirable medicine in all nervous and convulsive disorders.

Ethiopia

Æthiopic pills.

Take two drachms of Æthiops mineral; a drachm of diaphoretic antimony; half a drachm of gum guaiacum; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make them into pills; form ten out of each drachm.

Four or five of these pills may be taken night and morning, with a draught of the sarsaparilla decoction, for the space of six weeks, to correct acrimonious humours, and they are very efficacious in the venereal disease, disorders of the skin, old rheumatic pains, and even in the leprosy.

Pills for an asthma and the jaundice.

Take two drachms of gum ammoniac; a drachm of squills in powder; three drachms of Castile soap; and, with a sufficient quantity of the white syrup, out of every drachm, make ten pills.

Three of these pills may be taken night and morning. They are attenuating and detergent; of course, well adapted to the cure of the above-mentioned disorders, and all others that proceed from obstructions.

Cachectic pills.

Take socotorine aloes, and gum ammoniac, of each a drachm and an half; a drachm of steel, prepared with sulphur; six drops of oil of aniseed; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, out of every drachm, make twelve pills.

Four of these pills may be taken night and morning, in hypochondriacal disorders, and in an ill habit of body.

Castor pills.

Take two drachms of Ruffi: castor; a drachm of salt of amber; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, make fifty pills. Four

Four or five of these may be taken twice or thrice a-day, in disorders of the head and nerves, for which they are excellent.

Pills for a catarrh.

Take a drachm of Rufus's pill; half a drachm of storax pills; and two drops of oil of cinnamon; make these ingredients into twenty pills.

Three of these pills may be taken every night, to carry off, by stool, the peccant humours, and to allay the irritation of the organs of respiration, occasioned by a defluxion of acrid rheum.

Pills for the cholic.

Take half a drachm of the more simple pills of coloquintida; a grain and an half of London laudanum; and a drop of oil of cloves; make these ingredients into five pills, for one dose.

An admirable medicine in the bilious cholic.

Diuretic pills.

Take two drachms of squills; a drachm and an half of aromatic species; a drachm of balsam of Peru; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, out of every drachm of the whole composition, make ten pills.

Two or three of these pills may be taken every night and morning, in asthmas, the jaundice, nephritic pains, and other disorders, where diuretic medicines are proper.

Dysenteric pills.

Take half an ounce of yellow bee's-wax; Japan earth, and sperma-ceti, of each a drachm; a scruple of sugar of lead; and twelve drops of oil of cinnamon. Form these ingredients into a mass by the fire; and out of every drachm, make ten pills.

Four

Four of these pills may be taken two or three times a-day, in old diarrhoeas, dysenteries, gleans, and whenever the humours are in an acrimonious state. However, great caution is necessary to be observed, in the administration of sugar of lead, which often produces very dangerous effects.

Guaiacum pills.

Take gum guaiacum, and aloes, of each a drachm and a half; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, make them into middle-sized pills.

Three of these pills may be taken every night, in hypochondriacal, and most chronic disorders, especially such as are caused by an obstructed perspiration.

Gum pills.

Take galbanum, myrrh, and sagapenum, of each an ounce; half an ounce of asafoetida; and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peels, make a mass for pills.

Four or five middle-sized pills may be taken night and morning, in the nervous asthma, hypochondriacal, and nervous disorders; being highly attenuant and detergent.

Mercurial pills.

Take five drachms of quicksilver; two drachms of Strasburg turpentine; and a drachm and a half of Rudius's extract; first grind the quicksilver with the turpentine, till it appear no longer; then beat it up with the rest into a mass; if the turpentine chance to be too thick, make use of a little olive-oil.

A scruple may be taken night and morning, with a draught of the decoction of the woods, in venereal and scorbutic cases, and also in old ulcers: it is equal to any form whatever of exhibiting mercury.

Nervous

Nervous pills.

Take galbanum strained, asafœtida, and gum ammoniac, of each a drachm; castor, camphire, and salt of amber, of each fifteen grains; four drops of oil of amber; and, with a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru, out of every drachm, make twelve pills.

Three of these pills may be taken twice in a-day; it is a very efficacious medicine in cephalic, nervous, and hypochondriacal complaints.

Rufus's pills.

Take two ounces of Socotorine aloes; an ounce of myrrh; and an ounce of saffron; make them into a mass, with syrup of buckthorn.

From a scruple to half a drachm of this composition, proves a gentle stomachic purge, in cold constitutions, and weak stomachs; and if taken about five grains twice or three times a-day, is an excellent alterative in obstructed and cachectic habits.

Resinous pills.

Take common rosin and sugar of lead, of each a drachm; camphire and balsam of Copaiva, of each half a drachm; twelve drops of oil of turpentine; and, with a sufficient quantity of the yolk of an egg, make them into pills.

Three or four of these pills may be taken night and morning, in old gleans, where the virulence has been previously destroyed by the administration of mercurials and cathartics.

Sperma-ceti pills.

Take a drachm of sperma-ceti; and two drachms of white sugar-candy, in powder; grind these well together; and then, with a warm pebble, and a sufficient

sufficient quantity of the balsamic syrup, form them into pills.

Three or four of these may be taken twice or thrice a-day, with a draught of the pectoral decoction, in tickling coughs, internal ulcerations, and nephritic complaints.

Styptic pills.

Take three drachms of burnt alum in powder; a drachm of dragon's-blood, powdered; and, with a sufficient quantity of the white syrup, make a mass.

Four or five middling sized pills may be taken two or three times a-day, after the usual evacuations, in fluxes and hæmorrhages; they prove also a most efficacious remedy in the bloody small-pox, if given alternately with the extract of bark, in a draught of tincture of roses.

Blistering plaister.

Take four ounces of cantharides; a pound of yellow rosin; a like quantity of yellow wax; a quarter of a pound of tried mutton suet; and seven ounces of vinegar; mix and make a plaister according to art.

In inflammatory fevers, instead of epispaotics, plentiful and repeated phlebotomy is necessary, a cooling antiphlogistic regimen ought to be observed, and laxative clysters should be frequently injected. On the contrary, in nervous low fevers, a liberal use of blisters is attended with the happiest success: if they cause a strangury, that troublesome symptom may be quickly relieved, by drinking plentifully of barley-water, or the Arabic emulsion.

The common plaister.

Take a gallon of olive oil; and five pounds of litharge, finely powdered; boil them together with

about a quart of water, over a gentle fire, continually stirring till the oil and litharge are united, and they acquire the due consistence of a plaister; and, if the water is wasted before the operation is over, more hot water must be poured on.

The common diachylon of the shops.

The common sticking plaister.

Take three pounds of the common plaister, and three ounces of Burgundy pitch, mix according to art, for an adhesive plaister.

A good substitute for diachylon with the gums, being warm and discutient.

Drawing plaister.

Take three pounds of yellow rosin; a like quantity of yellow wax; and a pound of tried mutton suet; melt these together, and skim the mixture, while it remains fluid.

This is the usual application for dressing blisters.

Alexipharmic powder.

Take fifteen grains of the unwashed calx of antimony; saffron and camphire, of each five grains; mix for a powder.

This may be repeated every four or six hours, with a few spoonfuls of the diaphoretic or volatile julap, in low, nervous, depressed fevers, to promote a diaphoresis, and raise the vital powers. Blisters should be applied at the same time.

Astringent powder.

Take Japan earth, armenian bole, and dragon's blood, of each eight grains; and a drop of oil of cinnamon; mix for one dose.

This powder may be repeated every four or six hours, in fluxes of the belly, after proper evacuations;

ations; during its use, the patient ought to abstain from malt liquors. It is equally serviceable in all preternatural relaxations of the vessels.

Compound chalybeate powder.

Take six drachms of prepared iron; cassia-bark, and nutmegs, of each half an ounce; cloves, and mace, of each two drachms; and two ounces of loaf-sugar; powder them together.

A drachm may be taken every morning, in a glass of wine. It is a powerful deobstruent, and one of the best restoratives known for decayed constitutions.

An epileptic powder.

Take two scruples of wild Valerian root, in powder; and a scruple of cinnabar of antimony; mix for one dose.

This powder may be taken night and morning, in a glass of wine and water. In cephalic, convulsive, epileptic and nervous cases, it is a most excellent medicine.

Mercurial solution.

Take corrosive sublimate, in fine powder, eight grains; rectified spirit of wine, a pint; shake them frequently together, and the sublimate will soon almost wholly dissolve, the clear liquor should then be carefully poured off from the small sediment that has subsided.

The celebrated Van Swieten, some few years since, introduced this medicine into regular practice, and his success induced Dr. Pringle to recommend a trial of its efficacy to the army surgeons. It frequently removes all the symptoms of the venereal disease, and, in some cases, radically cures the distemper, but cannot be depended on as a cer-

tain

tain means of destroying the venereal poison in the same degree as the use of mercurial ointment; but where that method cannot be practised, on account of any particular accident or inconvenience to be apprehended from a salivation, a trial of this solution, with the dietetic decoction, is adviseable. Besides its uncertainty as a radical cure, it most commonly gripes women, and sometimes men, and now and then occasions bloody stools, without any previous griping pains; circumstances that render a long continuance of its administration, in many cases, improper, though it ought to be taken a considerable length of time, to effect a radical cure. To remedy this inconvenience, it is given upon a full stomach, which sometimes prevents, in great measure, the complaint; as the solution, being intimately mixed with the aliment, is not brought into contact with the internal coat of the stomach and bowels, in near so great a proportion as when the stomach is empty; and, consequently, prevented from exerting its corrosive quality on those parts. The solution seems most particularly adapted to the cure of ulcerations of the glans and prepuce, swelled testicles, phymosis, and cutaneous blotches. A table-spoonful is to be taken twice a-day, in a glass of water, drinking, after each dose, half a pint of the dietetic decoction; its use ought to be continued, at least, a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared. During the cure, the patient should submit to a low spare diet, and drink plentifully between whiles, of barley-water, or the far-saparilla or dietetic decoction.

Mindererus's spirit.

Take any quantity of volatile salt armoniac; and as much distilled vinegar, as will perfectly neutralize it.

Half

Half an ounce of this spirit is a dose. To promote urine, half an ounce must be given twice a-day, with an equal quantity of syrup of marsh-mallows. When administered to promote a diaphoresis, it may be joined to salt of hartshorn. To promote sweating in rheumatic disorders, the above diaphoretic draught must be given every hour and an half, or two hours, till a sweat breaks out; repeating it as occasion requires, if warm diluting liquors are not sufficient to keep it up. In topical inflammations, it may be made more acid, with an equal quantity of vinegar of squills, particularly in pleurisies, and inflammations of the lungs.

The anti-hectic tincture.

Take salt of steel, and sugar of lead, of each four ounces; put them into a matraass, with a quart of brandy; digest for twenty hours, in order to make a tincture.

A tea-spoonful may be taken twice a-day, in a glass of Bristol water, to brace up the fibres in hectic disorders, and other cases, that require astringents.

The anti-paralytic tincture.

Take two ounces of cantharides in powder; six drachms of the seeds of bishop's-weed; and a pint and a half of rectified spirit of wine; digest them together for some days, and then strain off the liquor for use.

This highly stimulating preparation is intended to be used to embrocate parts become paralytic, in order to restore their lost feeling; for which purpose it answers extremely well.

Wine of millepedes.

Take half a pound of millepedes; put them alive into a quart of white wine; after some days
E infusion,

infusion, strain and press out very hard; then put in two drachms of saffron; a drachm of salt of steel; two scruples of salt of amber; and after three or four days, strain for use.

Two ounces may be taken twice or thrice in a-day. It is a powerful deterfive and diuretic composition; and of infinite service in the jaundice, dropsy, obstructions of the viscera, &c.

The common digestive.

Take half a pound of the yellow, and as much black basilicon; four ounces of the balsam of turpentine; and mix for an ointment.

A good composition for the purpose its title expresses.

Sir Hans Sloane's unguent for the eyes.

Take an ounce of prepared tutty; two scruples of blood-stone prepared; twelve grains of the best aloes; and four grains of prepared pearl; put them into a porphyry or marble mortar, and rub them with a sufficient quantity of viper's fat, to make a liniment.

Venesection, leeches applied to the temples, epispastics between the shoulders, and behind the ears, and a seton on the nape of the neck, to divert the flux of humours, with the inward use of wild Valerian root, greatly promote the efficacy of this liniment, which may be applied three or four times a-day, with a small camel's hair-pencil, the eye being a little opened.

The itch ointment.

Take four ounces of common brimstone; two drachms of sal armoniac, finely powdered; and, with a sufficient quantity of hog's-lard, work it up into an ointment.

An effectual, but nauseous, application for that filthy disorder; previous to its use, the patient should be bled, and, while anointing, take a few doses of cooling physic.

Mercurial ointment.

Take two pounds of tried hog's-lard; a pound of quicksilver; rub the quicksilver in a mortar, with a little lard, till it disappears; then add, by degrees, the lard warmed, and mix them diligently.

This is the ointment usually applied to venereal sores, and rubbed into the skin to raise a salivation; as also applied by way of friction, in which last case, half a drachm only should be rubbed in every, or every other, night, as the patient can bear it, till the mouth gets sore. During these frictions, the body ought to be kept in a laxative state, and the utmost care taken to prevent catching cold.



T H E

NAVAL HOSPITALS.

Æthiops mineral.

TAKE purified quicksilver, a pound; flowers of brimstone, eight ounces; and rub them together in a marble mortar, for several hours.

This is infinitely preferable to the common Æthiops mineral of the shops, and will force its way through the minutest passages.

Antimonial Æthiops.

Take of Æthiops mineral, and levigated regulus of antimony, of each equal parts, and mix into a powder.

A scruple may be taken at a dose, or even more, in some constitutions; but at first, it should be taken in much smaller quantities, increasing the dose by degrees. It will cure most chronical cutaneous disorders, and is equally effectual in removing all kinds of obstructions; whence its efficacy in the king's evil, glandular swellings, and venereal disorders of long standing. The sarsaparilla decoction may, with advantage, be taken at the same time.

An alexipharmic bolus.

Take Venice treacle, a scruple; powder of contrayerva root, and Virginian snake-root, of each twelve grains; and make into a bolus, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of saffron.

For the necessary cautions with respect to alexipharmics, see page 37.

The camphire bolus.

Take gum arabic, half a drachm; camphire, a scruple; nitre, five grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of the white syrup, make into a bolus.

This noble antiphlogistic and antiseptic may be taken three times a-day, with a draught of barley-water, in order to promote a diaphoresis in feverish disorders.

The diaphoretic bolus.

Take contrayerva root in powder, fifteen grains; crude sal armoniac, a scruple; and make into a bolus, with syrup of white poppy heads.

A mild but certain diaphoretic; it requires, however, to be assisted with warm diluent liquors, frequently repeated, which not only promote its action, but will prevent its sitting uneasy on the stomach.

The dysenteric bolus.

Take yellow wax, a scruple; sperma-ceti, ten grains; oil of almonds, a drachm; conserve of roses, two scruples; melt the wax and sperma-ceti in the oil, and then add the conserve.

This bolus may be taken every three or four hours, with a draught of a decoction of log-wood, or sima-rouba bark, to supply the eroded mucus of the intestines, after the usual evacuations have taken place.

The febrifuge bolus.

Take Peruvian bark, in fine powder, half a drachm; salt of wormwood, ten grains; form into a bolus, with syrup of orange peel.

This bolus may be repeated every second or third hour, with a glass of red port, and is a very efficacious method of administering the bark, where the stomach can bear it in substance. See page 82.

The ipecacoanha bolus.

Take ipecacoanha in powder, three grains; aromatic species, sixteen grains; make into a bolus, with syrup of orange-peels.

Ipecacoanha thus exhibited, in a small dose, becomes an efficacious alterative, and is of infinite service in all kinds of intestinal fluxes, particularly in the dysentery, if repeated every six or eight hours.

The musk bolus.

Take of musk, fifteen grains; cordial confection, half a drachm.

This may be repeated every four hours, with a few spoonfuls of the camphor emulsion, in the last stage of fevers, attended with convulsive symptoms.

The rhubarb bolus.

Take rhubarb in powder, a scruple; London philonium, ten grains; and make into a bolus, with the white syrup.

This is extremely well adapted for the checking of a diarrhoea, or dysentery.

Suppurative and emollient bougies.

Take virgin's wax, four ounces; sperma-ceti, an ounce and an half; hog's lard, an ounce; fallad oil, half an ounce; prepared cerufs, three drachms; boil the cerufs and oil together, in an earthen pipkin, with a sufficient quantity of water, till they are perfectly united; then add the other ingredients, previously melted. In this composition, dip pieces of cambrick; and then hang them up in the air, that they may drop, and grow cold; when quite cold, cut them into longish square shapes, about a foot in length, and the breadth greater or less, according as the bougie is intended to be made thicker or thinner; and they must be a little narrower at
one

one end than at the other. These longish square pieces must be rolled, first betwixt the fingers, and then betwixt two marbles or boards, well polished, to form, by that means, bougies, which may be very smooth, firm, and a little pyramidal.

To render these bougies suppurative, when so required, melt an ounce of the composition, and add to it a drachm of red precipitate, in very fine powder; and dip therein the narrow end of the linen, for about the sixth part of an inch; when this is grown cold, dip the remaining part of the linen in the composition, without the precipitate; and proceed in forming the bougies, as in other cases.

By this method, the same compound answers both intentions, by adding or omitting the precipitate. The pointing only the end with the escharotic preparation has an obvious and valuable advantage; viz. the avoiding the irritation and erosion, otherwise necessarily made in the whole length of the urethra, through which the bougie passes, when the corrosive substance is mixed throughout the whole. See page 39, 40, 41, 42.

The discutient cataplasim.

Apply to the part a sufficient quantity of the cataplasim of cummin-seeds of the London Dispensatory.

An useful application to resolve and disperse coagulated blood lodged between the membranes from contusions, &c. Bleeding ought to precede its application.

The emollient cataplasim.

Take of the crum of stale rolls, six ounces; and boil in a sufficient quantity of milk, to the consistence of a pultice; then add an ounce of ointment of elder.

Its title expresses its virtues.

The resolvent cataplasim.

Take thick lees of wine, and vinegar, of each half a pint; crude sal armoniac, an ounce; oat-meal, as much as may be sufficient to the due consistence.

This is highly efficacious in resolving extravasated blood lodged between the membranes; and in tumefactions of the membranes in the joints, and cartilaginous parts.

The suppurative cataplasim.

Take of figs, four ounces; yellow basilicon ointment, one ounce; galbanum, strained, half an ounce; beat the figs thoroughly in a mortar, occasionally dropping in some spirit of wine; then carefully mix with the ointment, first melted with the galbanum.

A powerful suppurant.

The cerate for dressing blisters.

Take olive-oil, and white wax, of each four ounces; melt them together, and keep the mixture stirring, till it grows quite cold.

An excellent soft dressing, where the drawing-plaister irritates too much.

The anti-putrescent decoction.

Take Peruvian bark, and Virginian snake-root, grossly powdered, of each half an ounce; water, a quart; boil them to twelve ounces; and to the strained liquor, add nutmeg-water, two ounces; distilled vinegar, and syrup of orange-peel, of each an ounce.

Four large spoonfuls may be taken every four hours, and moderate quantities of generous wine be drank in the intervals, in the low state of the putrid malignant jail fever, when the pulse sinks,
and

and petechiæ begin to appear, in order to support the vital powers, promote a diaphoresis, and correct the putrescent disposition of the fluids.

The antipeptic decoction.

Take Peruvian bark, an ounce; boil in a quart of water, to fourteen ounces; add, toward the end of the decoction, stoned raisins, half an ounce; liquorice-root, maiden-hair, and colt's-foot, of each a drachm; let them stand close covered, till the liquor is cold; add to the strained liquor, four scruples of nitre; pectoral syrup, an ounce; acid elixir of vitriol, one drachm.

Two ounces may be taken three or four times a-day, in hectic heats, night sweats, and to correct the putrescent disposition of the humours, in consumptive disorders.

The aperient decoction.

Take turmeric and madder roots, of each half an ounce; salt of Tartar, two drachms; water, three pints: boil them to one pint, twelve ounces; adding, towards the end of the decoction, two drachms of rhubarb, sliced; let them stand close covered, till the liquor is cold; to the strained liquor, add compound juniper water, and syrup of saffron, of each two ounces.

Three ounces taken three times a-day, prove of infinite service in the jaundice, incipient dropsies, and obstructions of the viscera.

Decoction of pareira-brava; or, the wild vine.

Take of the root of the wild vine, grossly powdered, an ounce; water, a quart: boil to a pint; and then strain it for use.

This attenuant and detergent decoction, highly extolled by the Portuguese, may be taken in the

quantity of two or three ounces, three or four times a day, in hepatic cholics, jaundice from viscid bile, nephritic pains, fits of the stone, and suppressions of urine.

The diuretic decoction.

Take marshmallow roots, fresh and bruised, two ounces; liquorice-root, and raisins, stoned, of each an ounce; water, three pints; simmer them slowly to a quart; and to the strained liquor, add of purified nitre, two drachms.

A quart may be drank in a day; it is a very useful medicine in inflammations of the kidneys, and other nephritic complaints; as also in stranguries, and heat of urine in virulent gonorrhœas.

The febrifuge decoction.

Take Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, an ounce; nitre, a drachm; water, a quart; boil them together, till one half of the water is consumed.

Two or three ounces may be taken every three or four hours, during the absence of the fever fit. Previous to its exhibition, the stomach should be unloaded by a gentle vomit of ipecacoanha, and a dose of rhubarb; and in phlethoric habits, where the patient complains of great heat, phlebotomy should also be premised.

The hartshorn decoction.

Take burnt hartshorn, in powder, two ounces; gum Arabic, two drachms; water, three pints; boil them till only two pints remain; adding, towards the end of the boiling, a drachm of bruised cinnamon; strain off the liquor for use.

This is used as common drink, in acute diseases, attended with a diarrhœa, in fluxes of the belly, and where acrimonious humours abound in the first passages.

The pectoral decoction.

Take of stoned raisins, figs, and barley, of each an ounce; Florentine orrice, and liquorice-roots, of each half an ounce; colt's-foot flowers, one ounce; water, three quarts; boil them together to two quarts; then strain off the liquor for use.

This may be drank at pleasure. It is a good auxiliary in disorders of the breast and lungs.

The restraining decoction.

Take of comfrey roots, and tormentil roots, of each an ounce; logwood-shavings, half an ounce; water, three quarts; boil to two quarts; towards the end of the boiling, add a quarter of an ounce of bruised cinnamon; to the strained liquor, add calcined hartshorn, levigated, and prepared chalk, of each an ounce; and sweeten to the palate, with loaf-sugar.

This is a more powerful astringent than the former. A gill may be drank occasionally, according to the urgency of the symptoms, in all fluxes of the belly, proper evacuations having been premised.

Decoction of seneca root.

Take of seneca rattle-snake-root, an ounce; water, a quart: boil to a pint.

Three or four ounces may be taken three or four times a-day, with good effect, in pleuritic, peripneumonic, hydropic, and rheumatic cases. It acts by urine, sweat, and stool.

Decoction of sima-rouba bark.

Take sima-rouba bark, grossly powdered, two drachms; boil in a pint and an half of water, to a pint. This decoction, if made stronger, acts too powerfully on the stomach, and does not answer the intention.

The dose, two ounces every three or four hours, in intestinal fluxes of the seroso-bilious, mucous and bloody kind, especially putrid dysenteries, after venesection, and evacuations. It has succeeded, when ipecacoanha, and all other medicines have failed.

Sudorific decoction.

Take of sarsaparilla, six ounces; mezerion root, half an ounce; boil in three quarts of water, to two quarts; then strain off the liquor for use.

The dose, from half a pint to a pint three times a-day. It is a powerful alterative in gouty, scorbutic and rheumatic cases; and is a most valuable medicine against those symptoms of the venereal disease, that are seated in the skin, cartilages, and bones; removing even confirmed nodes; and producing kindly exfoliation, where a caries is already formed: and where mercurials have been so largely administered, that the constitution will no longer admit of them, it is not only efficacious in eradicating the venereal poison, but also relieves those disorders, which the use of mercury has occasioned, and restores the body to a state of perfect health.

The clove and costus electuary.

Take cloves, zedoary, cummin-seeds, and ginger, of each an ounce; hermodactils cleared of their husks, two ounces; scammony, four ounces; and of honey, three times the quantity of the whole; and mix into an electuary.

A drachm and an half, or two drachms, may be taken for a dose. It is a warm brisk purgative, and is of use in obstinate rheumatic disorders.

The asthmatic electuary.

Take honey, two ounces; flowers of sulphur, an ounce; powder of ginger, half an ounce; saffron,

fron, a drachm; and make into an electuary, with the pectoral syrup.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three or four times a-day: it will powerfully deterge the bronchia; and, of course, prove highly beneficial in asthmatic complaints; and coughs, arising from tough viscid phlegm adhering to these parts.

The attenuating electuary.

Take clarified honey, an ounce; Spanish soap, two drachms; crude sal-armoniac, and compound powder of aron root, of each four scruples; syrup of ginger, enough to give the whole a proper consistence.

The quantity of a nutmeg should be taken twice or thrice a-day, for a length of time; and, from its stimulating, attenuant and deobstruent qualities, it will prove of vast service in most chronic disorders from obstructions.

The diuretic electuary.

Take conserve of scurvy-grass, an ounce; powdered hog-lice, two drachms; salt of amber, and saffron, of each a scruple; and mix into an electuary, with syrup of marshmallows.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken twice a-day, for some time, with a draught of the aperient decoction, to attenuate and deterge viscid humours; that, obstructing the vessels, cause jaundices, dropsies, the gravel, and other disorders.

The epileptic electuary.

Take wild Valerian root, in powder, half an ounce; cinnabar of antimony, levigated, four scruples, mace, two scruples; balsam of Peru, thirty drops; form into an electuary, with syrup of ginger.

The

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken two or three times a-day, with a draught of rosemary or Valerian tea, or a decoction of the Peruvian bark.

An electuary for a dropsy.

Take gamboge, in powder, six drachms; cream of Tartar, and ginger, both powdered, of each, half an ounce; and make into an electuary, with syrup of orange-peels.

The dose, half a drachm in the morning. It is a most powerful hydragogue; but acts so violently both by vomit and stool, that it is fit only for persons of a very strong constitution. It is prescribed in dropical and cedematous habits.

An electuary for a virulent gonorrhœa.

Take lenitive electuary, an ounce and an half; powder of jalap, a drachm and an half; nitre, a drachm; mix into an electuary, with the solutive syrup of roses.

A drachm, or a drachm and an half, may be taken night and morning. From its cooling, diuretic, and laxative properties, it is well calculated for relieving the inflammation and tension of the urinary passages, which always accompany a virulent gonorrhœa.

An electuary for a gonorrhœa, after the virulence is removed.

Take powder of rhubarb, three drachms; honey, an ounce and an half; balsam of Copaiva, one ounce, or one ounce and an half; mix them thoroughly; then add three ounces of coarse sugar.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken twice or thrice a-day, to strengthen the parts, after the virulence is destroyed, and the heat of urine, and inflammatory symptoms, have ceased.

An electuary for the jaundice.

Take almond soap, an ounce; rhubarb, two drachms; levigated cinnabar of antimony, a drachm and an half; vitriolated Tartar, a drachm; saffron, and aromatic species, of each half a drachm; form into an electuary, with syrup of saffron.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken twice or thrice a-day, with three or four spoonfuls of the saline mixture. It is an effectual medicine for the purpose its title expresses.

An electuary for the piles.

Take lenitive electuary, two ounces; precipitated sulphur, half an ounce; nitre, two drachms; form into an electuary, with the solutive syrup of roses.

The quantity of a large nutmeg may be taken two or three times a-day, as occasion may require. See page 12.

The guaiacum rheumatic electuary.

Take conserve of orange-peel, two ounces; cinnabar of antimony, ten drachms; gum guaiacum, six drachms; Virginian snake-root, two drachms; camphor, a drachm; mix into an electuary, with syrup of saffron.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three times a-day, with a draught of the sarsaparilla decoction, or the decoction of the woods made hot. It warms and strengthens the constitution, and promotes perspiration; and is, consequently, well adapted (after proper evacuations) to old rheumatic complaints, not attended with inflammation, and scorbutic disorders from a cold cause.

The nitrous rheumatic electuary.

Take conserve of wood sorrel, two ounces; nitre, half an ounce; cinnabar of antimony, finely

finely levigated, two drachms; aromatic species, half a drachm; form into an electuary, with the simple syrup, if necessary.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three or four times a-day, in an inflammatory rheumatism, after venesection, and the use of cooling cathartics.

The steel electuary.

Take rust of steel, prepared, three drachms; powdered ginger, a drachm; conserve of orange-peel, an ounce and an half; mix into an electuary, with syrup of ginger.

The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken twice a-day, using moderate exercise during its use; it is an excellent medicine in cachectic and hypochondriac cases, enriching and invigorating the blood and fluids, and strengthening the solids.

The vermifuge electuary.

Take filings of tin, and red coral, of each half an ounce; beat them together into very fine powder; then add conserve of wormwood, an ounce; and mix into an electuary, with syrup of orange-peel.

One eighth part of the above electuary is to be taken twice a-day; during this course, a brisk mercurial purge should be administered, once or twice a-week. It is an efficacious remedy against the flat or jointed worm, to which grown persons are most subject.

Elixirs of aloes, and of vitriol, acid, and sweet, of the London Dispensatory.

The dose of the acid elixir, is from fifteen to thirty drops, or more, in a glass of water, twice or thrice a-day. The sweet elixir may be taken to the quantity of a tea-spoonful, two or three times

times a-day. They both are excellent medicines in weakness and relaxations of the stomach, nausea, and reachings to vomit, and decayed habits from irregular living, especially those accompanied with a slow fever. From twenty drops to a drachm, of the elixir of aloes, may be taken twice or thrice a-day, as an alterative in cachectic habits.

The camphor emulsion.

Take camphor, two scruples; sweet almonds, six in number; rub them well in a marble mortar; then gradually add half a pint of penny-royal water; and, having strained off the emulsion, dissolve therein half an ounce of loaf-sugar.

A third part of this antispasmodic and cordial medicine may be given every four hours.

Essence of antimony.

Infuse half an ounce of levigated glass of antimony, and two drachms of mace, three or four days, in a quart of mountain wine.

From thirty to sixty drops of this essence, commonly prove merely an alterative and diaphoretic, passing through the minutest ramifications of the whole vascular system, with little or no disturbance to nature; yet evidently promotes all the secretions and excretions, by gently irritating the whole nervous and vascular compages. Two or three drachms cause a nausea, gentle vomiting, and a stool or two; if neither, a sweat. If taken to the quantity of an ounce, or an ounce and an half, it vomits and purges violently. Dr. Huxham thinks this the most certain, safe, and effectual antimonial preparation.

Essence for the scurvy.

Take dulcified spirit of nitre, three drachms and an half; volatile tincture of guaiacum, a drachm and an half; antimonial essence, a drachm.

Sixty drops may be taken three times a-day, with a draught of the dietetic decoction, sweetened with syrup of lemons.

The anodyne fomentation.

Take white poppy heads, dried, an ounce; elder flowers, dried, half an ounce; water, three pints; boil to a quart, and then strain off the liquor for use.

An useful application, to allay the inflammation and pain in an erysipelas, the piles, and other swelled and inflamed parts.

The astringent fomentation.

Take oak-bark, three ounces; smith's forge-water, three pints; boil to a quart; and add to the strained liquor, two drachms of alum.

It powerfully braces and strengthens relaxed parts.

The common fomentation.

Take southernwood, sea wormwood, and chamomile flowers, dried, of each an ounce; bay berries, half an ounce; water, three quarts; after a light boiling, strain off the liquor for use.

This is the common discutient fomentation; but, where there is reason to apprehend a mortification, each hot flannel stupe should be sprinkled, just before it is applied to the part, with a mixture of three parts of camphorated spirit of wine, to one part of spirit of sal armoniac.

The antiseptic and detergent gargle.

Take of the pectoral decoction of the London Dispensatory, seven ounces; simple oxymel, an ounce; tincture of myrrh, half an ounce.

This is particularly calculated for the putrid sore throat.

The

The common gargle.

Take spring-water, six ounces; syrup of raspberries, two ounces; spirit of vitriol, a sufficient quantity to render the whole agreeably acid.

The common glyster.

Take thin gruel, half a pint; olive oil, an ounce and an half; coarse sugar, a large spoonful; common salt, a tea-spoonful.

The starch glyster.

Take jelly of starch, five ounces; liquid laudanum, forty drops.

This glyster may be thrown up twice or thrice a-day, in dysenteries and diarrhoeas, to ease the pain, and defend the internal coat of the intestines from the acrimonious humours that corrode its delicate texture. But it must be remembered, that bleeding and an ipecacoanha vomit should precede, in dysenteries, every other attempt of cure.

The turpentine glyster,

Is prepared in the same manner as in page 16.

The antiscorbutic infusion.

Take new ale wort, unhopped, a quart.

Let the patient drink half a pint three or four times a-day; abstaining, as much as possible, from salted, smoaked, and high-seasoned victuals; and using, at the same time, an acescent vegetable diet, if it can be procured.

The bitter infusion.

Take gentian root, and fresh yellow rind of lemons, of each half an ounce; yellow rind of Seville oranges, dried, two drachms; boiling water, a pint; infuse them together two hours; then strain off the liquor without pressure.

Take of the above infusion, six ounces; steel wine, two ounces.

Two or three table-spoonfuls may be taken two or three times a-day. It is a very useful medicine to strengthen the stomach, help digestion, and promote an appetite, and of considerable efficacy in cachectic cases.

Infusion of the Peruvian bark.

Take Peruvian bark, in gross powder, six drachms; snake-root, two drachms; infuse, in a pint of cold water, twenty-four hours; then strain off the liquor for use.

A gill may be taken every two or three hours, during the absence of the hot fit, in intermitting fevers; and twice or thrice a-day, in weak stomachs, nervous complaints, and other disorders, that require the corroborant virtues of the bark.

Paralytic infusion.

Take horse-radish root, sliced thin, and mustard-seed, bruised, of each an ounce; white cinnamon, half an ounce; boiling water, a pint and a quarter; after several hours close infusion, strain off the liquor.

A gill may be taken three or four times a-day. It is a powerful remedy in paralytic and lethargic complaints, in persons of a phlegmatic habit.

Vermifuge infusion.

Take of the Indian pink, two scruples; boiling water, a quarter of a pint; let them stand before the fire, in a close covered vessel, six hours.

Let the patient take one half of this infusion at going to bed; the remainder early the next morning; and repeat this method as long as necessary.

The astringent injection.

Dissolve from ten grains to a scruple of white vitriol, in two ounces of spring-water.

The mercurial injection.

Take quicksilver and starch, of each an ounce; rub them together in a glass mortar, till the mercurial globules entirely disappear.

Take of the above powder, a drachm; weak linseed tea, four ounces.

The common linctus.

Take conserve of hips, half an ounce; pectoral syrup, and oil of almonds, of each two ounces.

A tea-spoonful may be leisurely swallowed, every now and then, in tickling coughs, &c.

A liniment for the palsy.

Take an ounce and an half of the saponaceous liniment of the London Dispensatory; and half an ounce of spirit of sal armoniac.

The title of this prescription expresses its virtues. It may be rubbed in three or four times a-day.

A liniment for the piles.

Take ointment of marshmallows, an ounce; liquid laudanum, a drachm.

It may be applied frequently, when these tumours are painful.

Volatile liniment.

Take oil of almonds, two ounces; spirit of sal-armoniac, half an ounce, by weight; shake them together, in a wide-mouthed bottle, till thoroughly incorporated.

An excellent application in ischiatic pains, contusions, and sprains.

Astringent

Astringent milk.

Take oak-bark, an ounce; prepared chalk, and cinnamon, of each two drachms; bruise and boil them in a quart of milk, and the same quantity of water, to a quart; then strain off the liquor for use.

A milk course is always advised in ulcerations of the lungs; but sometimes, when milk is absolutely necessary, the bowels are in too lax a state to bear it. In such cases, the above quantity of medicated milk may be taken every day: it will answer the double intention of affording nourishment, and stopping the looseness, without hindering the use of other nutriment, or medicines.

The alkaline saline mixture.

Take pure water, three quarters of a pint; nitre, and salt of tartar, of each two drachms; pepper-mint water, four ounces.

The dose, a gill once or twice a-day. It is a powerful alterative, in those cachectic cases that produce cedematous swellings and ulcers; and also in anasarca and dropical complaints: it is also an efficacious medicine in scorbutic depravities, that produce phagedenic ulcers; and even disposes obstinate venereal foul ulcerations, to become benign, where mercury fails: it will also discuss strumous swellings, and bring scrophulous and other glandular ulcers to heal; and a long continued use of it, will radically cure the bastard gout: it is moreover, an effectual remedy in slighter nephritic cases, and prevents the generation of gravel.

The anticholic mixture.

Take manna, and oil of almonds, of each two ounces; simple mint-water, four ounces.

Two table-spoonfuls may be taken every hour, till the patient has been sufficiently purged, after the body has been opened by a cathartic glyster.

The antiscorbutic mixture.

Take acid elixir of vitriol, two drachms; decoction of the Peruvian bark, eight ounces; syrup of lemons, an ounce.

Four table-spoonfuls may be taken three or four times a-day.

The asthmatic mixture.

Take ammoniacum milk, six ounces; oxymel of squills, two ounces.

A table-spoonful may be taken as often as the symptoms urge. It is antispasmodic, expectorant, and cordial. Bleeding should, in general, precede, and epispastics accompany its use.

The astringent mixture.

Take of Japan earth, powdered, half an ounce; water, twelve ounces; boil to six ounces; add to the strained liquor extract of log-wood, half an ounce; cinnamon-water, and syrup of white poppy heads, of each an ounce.

A table-spoonful or two may be taken after every stool, in dysenteries and diarrhoeas; after phlebotomy, and other necessary evacuations.

The balsamic mixture.

Take balsam of Tolu, two drachms; mucilage of gum Arabic, as much as is sufficient; hyssop-water, seven ounces; pectoral syrup, an ounce.

The dose, two large spoonfuls three or four times a-day. It is a most excellent balsamic and restorative, in disorders of the lungs, and in gleet and seminal weaknesses.

The

The diaphoretic mixture.

Take simple alexiterial water, five ounces; spirit of Mindererus, two ounces; salt of harthorn, a scruple; syrup of saffron, an ounce.

Two large spoonfuls may be taken in bed; and be repeated every two hours, drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors, to procure sweating, in rheumatic disorders, &c.

The diuretic mixture.

Take spirit of Mindererus, four ounces; parsley water, compound horse-radish water, and syrup of marshmallows, of each two ounces.

Three or four spoonfuls may be taken three or four times a-day. It is a powerful diuretic; of course, proper in dropsies, and where the urinary secretion ought to be promoted.

The febrifuge mixture.

Take salt of wormwood, two drachms; juice of lemons, three ounces; simple mint-water, six ounces; simple syrup, an ounce.

The dose, a gill every four or six hours.

Lixivate salts, thus neutralized, are a most powerful febrifuge, and of the greatest service in that inflammatory state of the habit which depends on a viscid crisis of the blood, and the effects of cold; they are likewise an excellent preparative for the bark; and, in intermittents, sometimes succeed, even when that noble drug fails; and, moreover, if taken in large quantities, remove the troublesome symptoms in nephritic cases.

The hydragogue mixture.

Take parsley water, six ounces; emetic tartar, ten grains; syrup of buckthorn, two ounces.

The dose, a large spoonful every hour. It is diuretic, and laxative, and calculated to promote the discharge of water, in dropical cases.

The oily mixture.

Take salad-oil, an ounce and an half; pectoral syrup, an ounce; spring-water, four ounces; spirit of hartshorn, thirty drops.

Two table-spoonfuls may be taken occasionally. This mixture is particularly calculated for freeing the lungs from that oppression consequent to an inflammation of those parts. Phlebotomy, in general, should, in such cases, be freely used; and a blister applied to the side affected, in pleuritic and peripneumonic disorders.

The paregoric mixture.

Take simple alexiterial water, five ounces; alexiterial water with vinegar, an ounce; syrup of white poppy heads, two ounces.

A large spoonful should be taken every three or four hours, in fevers, small-pox, &c; in case of extreme restlessness, till the patient falls asleep.

The purging mixture.

Take of the infusion of senna of the London Dispensatory, six ounces; tincture of senna, an ounce and an half; solutive syrup of roses, half an ounce.

Two or three ounces may be taken in the morning early, in all costive dispositions of the bowels, attended with any degree of inflammation.

The volatile mixture.

Take simple alexiterial water, eight ounces; volatile aromatic spirit, two drachms; syrup of saffron, an ounce.

Two large spoonfuls may be taken every four hours, in fevers of the low kind, to raise the vital powers, and excite a salutary crisis; epispastics should accompany its use.

Volatile saline mixture.

Take salt of hartshorn, a drachm; lemon-juice, two ounces; simple mint water, six ounces; syrup of squills, an ounce.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls every hour. It attenuates, promotes a diaphoresis, and causes expectoration; it is, therefore, of service in fevers, particularly in the bastard peripneumony; if emetics, and epispastics accompany its use, they greatly assist its effects.

Detergent ointment.

Take of the digestive ointment, two ounces; red precipitate, in fine powder, two drachms.
An excellent dressing for foul ulcers.

Digestive ointment.

Take neat's foot oil, a pint; bees-wax, and yellow rosin, of each half a pound; turpentine, four ounces; melt them together, and strain while hot.

This is the common digestive, at present used by surgeons in general.

Emollient ointment.

Take cold drawn linseed-oil, a pint; bees-wax, three ounces; yellow rosin, an ounce and an half; turpentine, half an ounce; melt them together, and strain while hot.

This is intended to supply the place of ointment of marshmallows.

Epulotic ointment.

Take bees-wax, fourteen ounces; olive-oil, a quart; melt them together; then sprinkle in gradually, twelve ounces of levigated calamine stone; and mix them, by continual stirring, till the ointment grows cold.

Its title sufficiently expresses its virtues.

Itch ointment.

Take oil of olives, three ounces; bees-wax, an ounce; melt them together; and mix therewith, two drachms of white precipitate.

A most efficacious cure for the itch, in all cases; if the parts, on which the eruptions appear, are touched slightly with it. Where the distemper is not confined to any particular parts, the whole should not be rubbed together; but at three or four different times; repeating the application at last, on those parts where the first inunction has not proved effectual. During the use of this ointment, the patient should take a dose or two of cooling physic.

Mercurial ointment.

Take tried hog's-lard, and quicksilver, of each equal parts; rub the quicksilver with about an ounce of the lard, till the mercurial globules entirely disappear; then add the remaining lard, in a melted state, though not very hot.

Mercurial ointment is frequently used, not only for cutaneous eruptions, but also in venereal cases, to destroy the local virus, and to excite a salivation. Cures from this mineral, whether internally or externally used, are, with most certainty, made, by applying it in small quantities at a time, so as not to affect the salival glands, till it has penetrated the remotest parts, and minutest ramifications of the vascular system.

Alterative pills.

Take quicksilver, three drachms; alicant soap, rosin of guaiacum, and golden sulphur of antimony, of each two drachms. Grind the quicksilver with the soap and guaiacum, till the mercurial globules become wholly imperceptible; then add the sulphur of antimony; and form into a mass, with mucilage of gum arabic. Form into middle-sized pills.

From one to four of these pills may be taken night and morning, with a draught of the dietetic decoction: though particularly adapted to obstinate, rheumatic and scrophulous cases, they are very efficacious, likewise, in cutaneous and venereal disorders. During their use, the patient ought to be kept moderately warm.

Antivenereal pills.

Take calcined mercury, a scruple; extract of opium, ten grains; camphor, a drachm and an half; blanched almonds, a sufficient quantity to give the whole a proper consistence. Divide into twenty pills.

One of these pills may be taken every night, or night and morning, where the constitution will bear it, with a draught of the dietetic decoction. This medicine will cure a confirmed pox, with as much certainty as a salivation; it should be continued, at least, a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared; and, during the cure, the patient should keep warm, use a light nourishing diet, and drink plentifully of diluting liquors. The warm bath would add to the efficacy of the medicines, and considerably hasten the cure.

Astringent pills.

Take extract of the Peruvian bark, and balsam of Tolu, of each a drachm; yellow resin, two

scruples; alum, a scruple; essential oil of mint, eight drops; form into a mass, with the balsamic syrup. Make into middling-sized pills.

Four of these may be taken two or three times a-day, in seminal weaknesses, and other disorders that require medicines of this kind.

Deobstruent pills of the London Dispensatory.

From a scruple to half a drachm may be taken every day, in one or two doses; they are of great use in cachectic habits, that depend on obstructions of the liver, and viscera.

Hemlock pills.

Take of fresh hemlock, a sufficient quantity; press out the juice, and boil it while fresh, without depuration, (with a gentle heat in an earthen vessel, often stirring it, to prevent its burning) to the consistence of an extract. Form this inspissated juice, with as much of the powder of the dried leaves of hemlock as may be necessary for the consistence, into a mass for pills; of which, make pills weighing two grains each.

The dose, from three or four twice a-day, to fifteen; but the patient ought to begin with small doses, lest any peculiar indisposition should occasion unforeseen consequences. According to Dr. Storck and Van Swieten, these pills, and a fomentation prepared from hemlock, when required, will cure the most obstinate cancers, schirrous and oedematous tumours, malignant and fistulous ulcers, and cataracts.

Pills for the jaundice.

Take gum ammoniacum, and alicant soap, of each a drachm and an half; squills in powder, and aromatic species, of each half a drachm; oil of

juniper, twenty drops; make into a mass, with syrup of orange-peel.

Three or four middling-sized pills may be taken twice or thrice a-day, with a gill, or more, of a decoction of madder-roots. An emetic of ipecacanha may be repeated occasionally, during the cure; and a dose of rhubarb now and then, if the body is costive.

Lithontriptic pills.

Take alicant soap, eight ounces; quicklime, in fine powder, an ounce; any lixivial vegetable salt, a drachm; beat the whole in a mortar, into a soft paste, with a sufficient quantity of water. Make into oblong pills, of the weight of a scruple each.

From eighteen to twenty-four of these pills may be taken every day, with a draught of shell lime-water. They generally remove the troublesome symptoms and pains, even when they do not dissolve the stone; and, in cases of gravel, and small stones not strongly cohering, are of the greatest service; therefore may, with propriety, be tried in all bad nephritic complaints, where cutting is not adviseable; though by no means a general solvent of the stone in the bladder, as asserted, when Mrs. Stevens solicited a parliamentary reward for this nostrum.

Nervous pills.

Take Rufus's pill, and the gum pill of the London Dispensatory, of each a drachm and an half; salt of steel, a drachm; oil of juniper, twenty drops; form into a mass, with syrup of orange-peel; and make twelve pills out of each drachm.

Three of these pills may be taken night and morning, with a draught of valerian tea.

Pectoral

Pectoral pills.

Take prepared millepedes, three drachms; gum ammoniacum, a drachm and an half; flowers of Benjamin, a drachm; extract of saffron, and balsam of Peru, of each fifteen grains; make into a mass, with balsam of sulphur; and, out of each drachm, form twelve pills.

Four of these pills may be taken night and morning, with a draught of the pectoral decoction, to open and deterge the lungs, in the peripneumonia notha, and other pulmonic disorders.

Saponaceous pills.

Take almond soap, an ounce; strained opium, a drachm; essence of lemons, fifteen drops; beat the opium with the other ingredients, till they are perfectly mixed.

The dose, from six to nine grains; being anodyne and resolvent, they are proper wherever there is great tension and inflammation.

Stomach pills.

Take aromatic species, and extract of gentian, of each a drachm; extract of the Peruvian bark, and rhubarb, of each half a drachm; form into a mass, with elixir of aloes.

Twelve grains may be taken twice or thrice a-day, an hour before meals, to strengthen the stomach, create an appetite, and assist digestion.

Plasters,

Adhesive, common, and epispastic, of the London Dispensatory.

Cephalic plaster.

Take Burgundy pitch, a pound; soft labdanum, half a pound; yellow rosin, and bees-wax, of each

two pounds; oil of mace, by expression, half an ounce.

This is warm, stimulating, and antispasmodic; it will also promote digestion, when applied over other dressings to ulcers, where the *vis vitæ* is deficient, from the effect of external injury, or the fluxion of lymphatic humours; and will cause supuration in cold tumours.

A plaister for the feet.

Take blistering plaister, an ounce; diachylon with the gums, three ounces and an half.

This very stimulating plaister ought to be applied to the soles of the feet, in low nervous fevers, attended with comatose symptoms, twitchings of the tendons, &c; as also, to parts affected with rheumatic or paralytic complaints.

Plaister of gum ammoniacum with mercury.

Take gum ammoniacum, strained, half a pound; quicksilver, killed with balsam of sulphur, two ounces.

An excellent discutient.

Hemlock plaister.

Take gum ammoniacum, eight ounces; dissolve it in vinegar of squills; then add thereto of the juice of hemlock, four ounces; strain the mixture, and afterwards boil it to the consistence of a plaister.

This composition has been principally applied to remove pains in the bowels, from spasms and wind; but there is the greatest reason to think, that it may be equally efficacious in discussing cedematous and strumous tumours, from the specific property of the hemlock.

Ischiadic

Ischiadic plaister.

Take Burgundy pitch, four ounces; gum euphorbium, a drachm; melt the pitch; and then add the gum powdered, stirring them together, till thoroughly incorporated.

There is no reason for confining the efficacy of this plaister to the sciatica alone; it is equally capable of relieving fixed rheumatic pains in any other part.

Soap plaister.

Take of diachylon with the gums, six ounces; being melted, mix therewith, of alicant soap, shaved thin, an ounce.

The intention of this plaister is, to dissolve and discuss glandular and cold tumours, for which it is extremely well calculated.

Suppurant plaister.

Take diachylon with the gums, four ounces; strained galbanum, and gum ammoniacum, of each an ounce.

It is a powerful plaister for the purpose its title expresses.

Antimonial febrifuge powder.

Take one drachm and twelve grains of un washed calx of antimony; emetic tartar, four grains; calomel, from three to six grains.

From five to ten grains of this powder, may be given in a spoonful of barley-water or thin syrup, after phlebotomy, in inflammatory fevers, every six, eight, or ten hours, for a few doses only.

Diluting antiphlogistic liquors should be drank plentifully during its use; such as barley water, balm tea, &c. If the head is much affected, apply plaisters also, or the mustard-seed pultice, to the feet.

A powder for the bronchocèle.

Take calcined sponge, two drachms; antimonial Æthiops, rosin of guaiacum, and crude sal armoniac, of each a drachm.

Half a drachm, or more, may be leisurely swallowed, twice or thrice a-day; drinking afterwards a draught of lime-water, mixed with an equal quantity of the dietetic decoction; it is also an efficacious medicine in scrophulous complaints.

A powder for the dysentery.

Take cerated glass of antimony, from two to twenty grains, according to the age and strength of the patient; testaceous powder with wax, a drachm.

Its title expresses its virtues. Several instances of its good effects, may be seen in the fifth volume of the Medical Essays. It should be taken on an empty stomach; and nothing should be drank after it for three hours, unless the patient is disposed to vomit; in which case, give warm water, as in other vomits. All fermented liquors are to be strictly forbidden, and nothing should be taken cold. The medicine may be administered every other day, till a cure is effected.

Epileptic powder.

Take powder of wild Valerian root, and Peruvian bark, of each a scruple; cinnabar of antimony, ten grains.

This powder may be repeated three times a-day, with a large cup-full of Valerian tea.

Febrifuge powder.

Take choice Peruvian bark, in fine powder, from two scruples to a drachm.

In acute cases, where the immediate action of the bark is required, less than half an ounce, in twenty-four hours, will not be found sufficient; and sometimes a much greater quantity is necessary; but where it is used merely as an alterative, a far less quantity will do. It not only removes intermittents after an emetic, and other evacuations, but periodical pains, and other intermitting disorders of particular parts: From its corroborant virtue, it proves highly serviceable in relaxed weak habits; consequently, in dropical and cedematous cases. It is found, from experience, to be a most powerful remedy, in stopping mortifications, and procuring a separation of the gangrenous parts; and is of great use in the cure of phagedenic, and foul ulcers:

A powder for a virulent gonorrhœa.

Take precipitated sulphur of antimony, and calomel, of each equal parts: levigate them together.

Take of the above powder, six grains; purified nitre, half a draehm.

This powder may be taken night and morning, with a large draught of barley-water, or any other diluting weak liquor. If the chordee be violent, bleed.

Restringent powder.

Take of the species of scordium with opium, of the London Dispensatory, a scruple.

This powder may be taken twice or three times a-day, with a few spoonfuls of the chalk julap, or the restraining decoction, in fluxes, after the necessary evacuations. It is not only corroborative and restraining, but, by its narcotic power, it removes the extreme irritability, that often is in a great degree the cause of fluxes.

Dover's sweating powder.

Take extract of opium, ipecacoanha, and liquorice, of each half an ounce; nitre, and vitriolated tartar, of each two ounces.

The dose, from one to two scruples. It is the most powerful and certain diaphoretic yet known; and greatly relieves in inflammatory topical cases, attended with much heat, pain, and tension. During its operation, the patient should lie between the blankets, and drink plentifully of a weak saline mixture.

Powder for a sore throat.

Take cream of tartar, three drachms; purified nitre, a drachm.

A little may be frequently held in the mouth, and be leisurely swallowed in inflammations of the throat, after bleeding and purging physic: it answers the intention far better than gargles, if plenty of some diluting liquor be drank.

Styptic powder.

Take roch alum, half an ounce; dragon's blood, two drachms; powder them together.

This is a powerful styptic; and inferior to no other medicine, in checking hæmorrhages.

Fifteen grains, or a scruple, may be taken twice or three times a-day, with a gill or more of the tincture of roses.

Tincture of cantharides.

Take cantharides, grossly powdered, two drachms; cochineal, a scruple; melasses spirit, a pint; when sufficiently digested, filter the tincture, and add thereto two drachms of camphor.

This is a powerful medicine; in cold phlegmatic habits, where the kidneys and ureters are obstructed with viscid humours, it has surprizing effects. In
obstinate

obstinate gleans, from a weakness of the seminal vessels, it cleanses, strengthens, and heals. In leprous cases, it is the best medicine known, provided purging be occasionally interposed. The dose is from ten to thirty drops, in a glass of wine or warm water, once or twice a-day, according to the effect the cantharides may have on the urinary passages. By using it externally as an embrocation, at proper intervals, for some time, any part may be blistered in the same manner as if the flies were applied in substance, and the effect continued any length of time. By this method, paralytic limbs may be restored to their sense and pristine motion, when all other means have failed: but the effect must be gradually produced, by an application of the tincture first at the extremity of the limb affected, on as large a surface as can be borne without a strangury, and, by degrees, advancing higher, till the intention is fully answered.

Compound tincture of the Peruvian bark.

Take Peruvian bark, and filings of steel, of each an ounce; fresh orange-peel, and gentian root sliced, of each half an ounce; Virginian snake-root, and cardamom seeds, of each two drachms; mountain wine, a quart.

From half an ounce to two ounces may be taken three or four times a-day, in laxities of the solids, bad habits, where the viscera are loaded with viscid inactive juices, and in the decline of slow, nervous, and putrid fevers.

Tincture of rhubarb.

Take rhubarb, sliced, an ounce; fresh orange-peel, half an ounce; carraway seeds, bruised, three drachms; melasses spirit, a pint; digest them together.

The

The dose, from two to three ounces. It is excellent in weakness of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, diarrhœas, &c.

Scorbutic wine.

Take sorrel, brooklime, water cresses, and garden scurvy-grass, of each an handful and an half; roots of elecampane, blue flower-de-luce, and horse-rhadiſh, of each six drachms; scurvy-grass seed, half an ounce; white wine, two quarts; digest them together two or three days; then press out the liquor forcibly, and let it stand to settle.

A gill of the clear liquor may be taken two or three times a-day, and continued for some length of time. It is peculiarly calculated for the relief of scorbutic disorders: taken in spring-time, when the ingredients are in their full perfection, it will incide whatever preternatural cohesions of the blood obstruct the glands; and, from its stimulating and diuretic properties, will also prove serviceable in overloaded habits, from inactive cold watery humours, as in dropsies, &c.



(III) 447 419

THE
GREAT HOSPITAL AT PARIS,
CALLED THE
HOTEL DIEU.

Chalybeate Ethiops.

TAKE any quantity of filings of iron; pour thereon as much fair water as will suffice to cover them six inches deep; stir them together every day, with an iron spatula; and, in proportion as the water wastes away, pour on fresh, till the filings are converted into a very black powder; taking care, that the surface of the powder does not become dry for want of water.

This is one of the best preparations of iron; whereby this metal is reduced to a great degree of subtilty, without its undergoing the least alteration in its nature. It is given from six to twelve grains, as a resolvent of viscid humours, and to restore the elasticity of the vessels. It attenuates, strengthens, and quickens the circulation of the blood. It is an excellent medicine in all obstructions of the viscera; and also in cachectic habits, the green-sickness, and obstructed menses.

Levigated antimony.

Levigate antimony, with the addition of a little water, upon a piece of porphyry.

From

From one to twenty-four grains are prescribed, incorporated with any suitable conserve; beginning with a single grain, and increasing the dose every day. It is a powerful solvent and attenuant, and of great service in ulcers, schirruses, and inveterate rheumatic complaints; and in scorbutic, scrophulous, cutaneous, and venereal disorders: according to the nature of the disease, either the fumitory ptisan, a decoction of the sudorific woods, or of the sharp pointed dock, are taken with it.

The common alterative apozem.

Take of the leaves of borage, bugloss, spleenwort, and wild succory, of each two handfuls; boil them gently in a gallon of water; squeeze out the liquor hard, and let it stand to settle; dissolve in every pint of the liquor, an ounce of syrup of violets, or orgeat; and half a drachm of purified nitre, vitriolated nitre, Glauber's salt, or Rochelle salt, as the case may require.

This apozem dilutes the blood, attenuates the humours, and gently promotes perspiration. It is used in fevers, as a preparative for purgation. Its dose is five or six ounces, three or four times a-day.

The antiscorbutic apozem.

Take of horse-rhadiſh, scraped, three ounces; burdock root, an ounce and an half; boil them in six quarts of water, till one quart is wasted away; then add the leaves of scurvy-grass, buckbean, fumitory, and water-creſſes, of each two handfuls; after a slight simmering, squeeze out the liquor, and let it stand to settle; add to every pint, an ounce of syrup of sorrel, wood-sorrel, scurvy-grass, or lemons.

Four ounces are taken two or three times a-day, between meals; and particularly in the morning fasting, in scorbutic complaints.

The aperient apozem.

Take of the roots of the sharp pointed dock, celandine, and elecampane, of each an ounce; twelve winter cherries; of the tops of wild succory, agrimony, and pellitory of the wall, of each two handfuls; boil in six quarts of water, till one third part is evaporated; then strain off the liquor with a press, and let it stand to settle. In each pint of the apozem, mix an ounce of syrup of elder flowers, or of the five aperient roots, or of mercury. A proper dose of Glauber's, Rochelle, or Riverius's martial salt, or salt of amber, may be added.

It is excellent in all obstructions of the abdominal viscera. It promotes the urinary discharge, and attenuates the bile, and viscid humours. The dose, five ounces every six hours.

The cooling apozem.

Take of sorrel-roots, and strawberry-roots, of each an ounce; of the leaves of wood-sorrel, endive, purslain, and garden lettuce; of each an handful; of the fresh flowers of water lillies, and violets, of each a quarter of an handful; boil in a gallon of water, to three quarts; strain off the liquor; and to every pint thereof, add an ounce of syrup of currants, barberries, or lemons; and a scruple of the sedative salt, or half a drachm of the cooling powder.

It greatly moderates the motion of the blood, and cools in ardent and bilious fevers. Five ounces are prescribed to be taken four or five times a-day.

The itch apozem.

Take the roots of elecampane, viper's grass, and burdock, of each an ounce and an half; the leaves of fumitory, scabious, agrimony, and carduus benedictus, of each two handfuls; of anti-
mony

mony powdered, and tied up in a linen rag, two ounces; boil in eight quarts of water, till a fourth part has evaporated; then strain off the liquor, and to every pint thereof, add an ounce of syrup of fumitory, or of French mercury.

This is an efficacious remedy in all diseases of the skin; it opens the pores and helps perspiration, and therefore, is said to purify the blood. The dose is five or six half pints a-day.

The pectoral apozem.

Take pearl barley, figs, jujubes, and sebestens, of each half an ounce; leaves of lung-wort, two handfuls; leaves of maidenhair, an handful; flowers of colt's foot, wild poppies, and cat's foot, of each three large pinches; boil in six quarts of water, till one fourth part is consumed; then strain off the liquor, and add to every pint, a sufficient quantity of syrup of marshmallows, hedge mustard, or white poppy heads, to render it palatable.

This is taken for common drink, in disorders of the breast. It is very cooling and lenient; it gives great relief, and stops coughs that proceed from an acrimony of the humours, and promotes expectoration.

The vulnerary apozem.

Take comfrey roots, and marshmallow roots, of each an ounce; leaves of harts-tongue, periwinkle, fanicle, ground-ivy, veronica, bugle, and canadian maidenhair, of each half an handful; flowers of the lesser centaury, mullein, and St. John's wort, of each two large pinches; boil in five quarts of water, till a fourth part is consumed; strain off the liquor, and add to every pint thereof, an ounce of syrup of colt's foot, hore hound, ground-ivy, or red poppies. If the vulnerary
herbs

herbs cannot be procured fresh, half an handful of the Swiss vulnerary herbs may be substituted in their room.

After general remedies have preceded, this is ordered for patients who spit blood or matter, being an excellent detergent, emollient, and agglutinant. The dose, four or five ounces, three or four times a-day. It is also used in inward bruises, from falls, contusions and wounds.

The anthelmintic bolus.

Take powder of rhubarb, and sea coralline, of each ten grains; worm-seed, eight grains; calomel prepared, six grains; powder of myrrh, five grains; mix the ingredients together, with syrup of wormwood.

This is equally proper in disorders arising from worms, both for adults and children; and the dose is lessened, or repeated, according to the age and strength of the patient.

The astringent bolus for the bloody-flux.

Take of simarouba bark in powder, red coral prepared, and Japan earth, of each ten grains; of the hounds-tongue pill, one grain; mix into a bolus, with conserve of hips.

This bolus is given twice a-day, where it is evident that the dysentery proceeds from a relaxation of the fibres, or the acrimony of the humours, which require absorbents and edulcorants.

The bolus for the bloody-flux.

Take of the scordium electuary, one scruple; powder of ipecacoanha, three grains; Japan earth, and red coral prepared, of each six grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of quinces.

It is given in the bloody-flux and dysenteric disorders, after venesection, where necessary, and an

ipecacanha vomit; this dose may be divided, so that one half may be taken in the morning, the remainder in the evening; or the whole dose may be administered twice a-day.

The epileptic bolus.

Take of the epileptic powder, half a drachm; mix into a bolus, with syrup of French lavender.

This bolus should be taken once or twice a-day, for a long continuance, in the intervals between the fits.

The febrifuge bolus.

Take of the Peruvian bark in powder, two scruples; purified nitre, six grains; and mix them together, with syrup of wormwood.

This is used for the cure of intermitting fevers, both tertians and quartans; after the patient has been prepared by bleeding, emetics, and cathartics. It is repeated three or four times a-day, according to the nature of the disease, and condition of the patient; but always during the intervals of the fits, or remission of the fever.

The purging febrifuge bolus.

Take of the Peruvian bark in fine powder, half a drachm; jalap, six grains; tartarized steel, ten grains; rhubarb, and senna-leaves, finely powdered, of each eight grains; mix into a bolus, with compound syrup of succory, or solutive syrup of roses.

The preference is given to this bolus, when the first passages still contain febrile matter, that ought to be evacuated.

The bolus for the green-sickness.

Take of the steel Æthiops, and saffron, of each six grains; powdered rhubarb, and areanum duplicatum,

plicatum, of each a scruple; mix into a bolus, with syrup of wormwood.

The above quantity is divided into two bolusses, one of which is to be taken night and morning, for some length of time. It quickens the circulation, and revives the patient from that languid state, which is a constant concomitant of the green-sickness.

The bolus for spitting of blood.

Take of the absorbent powder, ten grains; Japan earth, and white amber prepared, of each eight grains; dragon's blood powdered, six grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of amber.

It is prescribed for spittings of blood, that continue after plentiful bleeding, and demulcent draughts, and decoctions. It may be taken three times in a-day.

The bolus for hæmorrhages.

Take red coral prepared, and blood-stone prepared, of each ten grains; sealed earth, and Japan earth, of each six grains; rock-alum, two grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of comfrey; a few drops of laudanum may be added, if necessary.

This bolus is prescribed in profuse hæmorrhages, that happen in consequence of large wounds; in vomitings and spitting of blood, and is to be repeated according to the urgency of the case.

The hydragogue bolus.

Take of the hydragogue powder, a drachm; mix into a bolus, with syrup of buckthorn.

It powerfully evacuates serous humours; and is given once or twice a-day, in oedematous swellings of the legs and feet, and in dropical cases.

The,

The hysteric bolus.

Take saffron, and Russia castor in powder, of each five grains; assafoetida, three grains; pulvis de gutteta, and sedative salt, of each ten grains; tincture of amber, two drops; mix together with syrup of wormwood.

The use of this bolus is to be continued for some length of time, in hysteric complaints, with half a pint of some suitable apozem.

The inciding bolus.

Take of the mercurial panecea, four grains; tartar of steel, and Bezoar mineral, of each ten grains; mix into a bolus, with the syrup of the five aperient roots.

It is given with success in glandular obstructions, both internal and external; and resolves lymphatic concretions. It is to be taken in the morning fasting, with half a pint of a decoction of China root, or tea prepared from plants suited to the disorder.

The inciding purgative bolus.

Take calomel prepared, and powder of jalap, of each ten grains; diagridium, six grains; and mix into a bolus, with the confection called hammech.

It powerfully evacuates and incides viscid serous humours. It is successfully administered, in mesenteric obstructions, diseases of the skin, and in beginning dropsies, with some suitable ptisan.

The itch bolus.

Take flowers of brimstone, ten grains; the mercurial panecea, and extract of fumitory, of each six grains; mix them into a bolus, with syrup of fumitory.

This

This is very efficacious in the itch, and against tetterous eruptions, which are usually very obstinate disorders. It should be taken for a considerable time.

The bolus to promote the menstrual flux.

Take of martial Æthiops, eight grains; borax, myrrh, succotorine aloes, and salt of wormwood, of each six grains; saffron, four grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of mug-wort.

This bolus greatly accelerates the motion of the blood, and opens the uterine vessels; it is generally prescribed at the time when the periodical evacuation ought to take place naturally, in persons labouring under a suppression thereof, after the use of the general remedies administered in such cases; viz. bleeding, emetics, and bathing of the feet with warm water.

The mesenteric bolus.

Take of prepared millepedes, ten grains; gum ammoniacum, eight grains; vitriolated tartar, and the steel Æthiops, each six grains; mix into a bolus, with the compound syrup of apples.

This is an efficacious dissolvent medicine in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and in farctions of the glands of the mesentery. A long continued use thereof is absolutely necessary.

The pectoral bolus.

Take of sperma-ceti, dissolved in oil of almonds, a scruple; powder of Haly, ten grains; saffron, three grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of ground-ivy, or the pectoral syrup. Sometimes, ten grains of the Peruvian bark, or two drops of canada balsam, are added to the prescription.

This bolus is demulcent, attenuant, and detergent. It incides viscidities in the breast, quiets

the cough, promotes expectoration, and also deterges in incipient and slight suppurations. It may be repeated every six hours.

The stomachic bolus.

Take of Salmon's stomach electuary, and extract of Juniper-berries, of each a scruple; martial Æthiops, eight grains; elixir proprietatis, four drops; mix into a bolus.

It strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes an appetite. It is usually taken in the morning fasting, or a short time before dinner.

The bolus for the whites.

Take China root, and sarsaparilla in fine powder, sealed earth, and blood-stone prepared, of each ten grains; camphire, one grain; Canada balsam, three drops; mix into a bolus, with syrup of comfrey.

It strengthens the too greatly relaxed vessels of the uterus, and determines the humour to the skin, to be thrown off by perspiration. It ought to be taken night and morning; and, in some cases, three times a-day, for a considerable length of time.

Alterative broth.

Take leaves of borage, bugloss, wild succory, and dandelion, of each an handful; veal cutlets, half a pound; simmer them together over a gentle fire, or in balneo mariæ, in a sufficient quantity of soft water.

This broth is given night and morning, at a distance from meals. It cools the blood, dilutes the humours, and is an excellent preparative previous to the administration of purging medicines.

Anti-

Anti-scorbutic broth.

Add a drachm of spirit of scurvy-grass, to half a pint of veal-broth, and drink it instantly.

This is an excellent remedy in the scurvy, and scorbutic complaints. The above quantity should be taken night and morning.

Aperient-broth.

Take of the roots of the wild dock, an ounce; common celandine root, two drachms; leaves of harts-tongue, and chervil, of each an handful; veal cutlets, half a pound; simmer over the fire, in a sufficient quantity of soft water; gently squeeze out the broth; to which may be added, half a drachm of tartarized steel, soluble tartar, vitriolated tartar, Glauber's salt, arcanum duplicatum, cream of tartar, or vegetable salt; or three grains of Riverius's salt of steel.

It is extremely proper in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, especially of the liver, spleen, or mesentery. It incides viscid humours, and keeps the body gently laxative. A mess is prescribed every morning fasting; and another at night, at some distance from supper.

Chicken broth.

Take a fleshy, but lean chicken, cut off the feet, neck, and head; skin and draw it; then boil it in three quarts of water, till one half of the liquor is wasted away. If you would have the broth more demulcent, put into the body of the fowl, an ounce of the four greater cold seeds, bruised; or, of the seeds of the white poppy, previous to its being boiled.

This liquor is very softening and cooling in inflammatory, and all acute diseases. It answers the intention of diluting, as well as nourishing, in

cases where solid food is not required; such as violent hæmorrhages from the vessels of the lungs or stomach, wounds of the lungs, and abdominal viscera.

Cray-fish broth.

Take six live cray-fish; wash them in warm water; then beat them into a pulp, while alive; boil the mass in a sufficient quantity of chicken broth; towards the end of the boiling, add an ounce of burdock-root.

This broth is an excellent purifier of the blood, especially in cutaneous disorders. It acts by attenuating the humours, and thus promoting perspiration. A mess is usually taken in the morning fasting; and another four or five hours after dinner.

Febrifuge broth.

Take half a pound of veal cutlets; two drachms of Peruvian bark, grossly powdered; leaves of fumitory, and flowers of common centaury, of each an handful; boil these ingredients in a sufficient quantity of soft water.

This method of administering the bark, is calculated for delicate constitutions. It is highly serviceable in the cure of intermitting fevers. Two or three such messes are prescribed every day, during the intermission or remission of the fits.

Pectoral broth.

Take half of the lights of a calf; a red cabbage sliced; a handful of spotted lung-wort; and boil them in a sufficient quantity of soft water; then squeeze out the liquor, and dissolve therein half an ounce of loaf-sugar: divide into two messes.

This broth is softening, and, at the same time, deterfive; it is successfully prescribed in the first stage of a pulmonary consumption. It deterges
ulcers

ulcers of the lungs, obtunds the acrimony of the blood, dissolves tubercles, and keeps the body in a laxative state. A mess is to be taken twice in a-day; viz. in the morning fasting; and at night going to rest.

Viper broth.

Take a middle-sized viper, freed from the head, skin, and intestines, and with its heart and liver, boil it in an earthen vessel, close covered, in a quart of water, till one fourth part of the liquor is wasted away; (this is best done in a water bath) when the liquor is grown cold, let the fat which congeals upon the surface, if the viper was fresh, be taken off. The above quantity makes two doses. A drachm of spignel root, or a few grains of volatile salt of hartshorn, may be added, as the case may indicate.

Instead of the above, a scruple of the powder of a dried viper, and eight grains of volatile salt of vipers, may be mixed in a mess of veal broth.

Viper broth is more efficacious than cray-fish broth. It is particularly serviceable in paralytic complaints, and weak decayed habits; it quickens the circulation, revives the spirits, comforts the nerves, and promotes insensible perspiration. It is also prescribed in chronic and obstinate cutaneous disorders, and leprosy. A mess is to be taken twice a-day.

The astringent cataplasm.

Take common knot-grass, shepherd's-purse, and red rose leaves, of each an handful; boil them till soft, in a sufficient quantity of vinegar; then mix therewith, three ounces of oil of roses, or myrtles.

It greatly strengthens parts that are too relaxed; and is applied to strengthen the joints, particularly the ankle, after dislocations and violent strains;

and is of equal service in restoring and maintaining the tone of the parts, after the reduction of ruptures.

The bread and milk cataplasm.

Take crumb of bread, three ounces; milk, a pint; the yolks of two eggs; powdered saffron, half a drachm; boil them together, to a proper consistence.

This cataplasm, tho' so simple and common, is vastly efficacious. It may be applied immediately on the part, or may be inclosed between two fine linen cloths. Its utility is well known in all inflammations, pains, tumours, and indurations of the glands. It suppurates inflammatory tumours, and is an excellent discutient. For it is to be observed, that emollients very frequently discuss tumours, more effectually than remedies which are honoured with that title. The acrid particles of which they are mostly composed, often increase the stricture of the vessels, and lock up the stagnant humours; on the contrary, emollients, by relaxing and dilating the diameters of the vessels, cause the inspissated stagnant juices to become more fluid, and to pass off of their own accord.

A cataplasm for chapped breasts.

Take half a pint of rye-meal; the yolks of six eggs; and mix them together, with a sufficient quantity of honey.

This applied to the breasts upon a linen cloth, eases the pain, obtunds the acrimony of the humours, and heals the chaps.

The discutient cataplasm.

Take leaves of marshmallows, arsemart, pellitory of the wall, water germander, and wormwood, of each an handful; chamomile flowers, melilot flowers,

flowers, and elder flowers, of each three large pinches; seeds of carraway, dill, and scœnugreek, of each an ounce; cummin-seeds, half an ounce; boil them to a pulp, in a sufficient quantity of oxymel: pass this pulp through a sieve; then add bean-flower, and the flour of heath pease, of each two ounces; boil them in the decoction of the same cataplasim, to a proper consistence; and mix in a drachm of camphor dissolved in spirit of wine.

This cataplasim is intended for cold tumours. The active particles of which it consists, powerfully attenuate and dissolve the glutinous and viscid humours, that form such tumours.

Cataplasim of the four discutient meals.

Take a pound of the four discutient meals, and boil to a proper consistence, in a sufficient quantity of wine.

This is less powerful, and acts more mildly, than the preceding discutient cataplasim: the discutient meals, viz. those of barley, rye, linseed, and heath-peas, not consisting of such active principles. It is chiefly used in swellings of the joints.

The emollient cataplasim.

Take white lily, and marshmallow roots, of each two ounces; leaves of mallows, marshmallows, branc ursine, and groundsel, of each an handful; flowers of mullein, chamomile, and melilot, of each three large pinches; boil in a sufficient quantity of water, till the whole is reduced to a soft pulp; which beat fine, and pass through a sieve.

This pulp is a very good application for softening tumours, both internal and external; and allaying pains and inflammations of the viscera, and other parts. It is applied warm; and renewed from time to time, as occasion requires.

The cataplasim for glandular and malignant tumours.

Take leaves of water germander, rue, origany, and arsemart, of each two handfuls; chamomile, melilot, and elder flowers, of each three large pinches; boil these ingredients in a sufficient quantity of red wine. Beat the pulp with four ounces of roasted onions, and the same quantity of roasted squills; pass the whole through a sieve, and then add four ounces of honey of rosemary; an ounce and an half of Venice treacle; and two drachms of strained galbanum.

Glandular tumours, and pestilential buboes, are, with difficulty, either discussed, or suppured. Those that proceed from malignant fevers, are apt to become gangrenous; whence this cataplasim, consisting of very active particles, proves a very successful application.

A cataplasim for the quinsy.

Take two handfuls of herb robert, and boil them gently, in a sufficient quantity of vinegar.

This applied upon the throat, does great service; bleeding and other proper remedies, however, are not to be neglected.

Another for the same distemper.

Take a swallow's nest, and with the addition of vinegar, form it into a proper consistence, by beating it in a mortar.

Another.

Take four ounces of a swallow's nest; white dog's turd, and Jew's ears, of each an ounce; beat them together in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of spirit of wine; then add half an ounce of the anodyne balsam.

This is a very powerful discutient; and externally applied, gives immediate relief in the quinsy;

bleeding, and other suitable means, however, should not be omitted, where the symptoms run high.

The ripening cataplasm.

Take white lily roots, and roasted onions, of each three ounces; sorrel leaves, four handfuls; simmer them gently over the fire, in a small quantity of water, enough to prevent their burning; then beat them in a mortar with three ounces of hog's lard, and the same quantity of honey; lastly, add of stale yeast, and yellow basilicon, of each three ounces.

When an inflamed part tends to suppuration, and from the symptoms, viz. the softness, redness, and tension, a beginning suppuration is apparent, this cataplasm greatly assists nature in her work; its active particles exciting a greater degree of heat; and stimulating the intestine motion of the humours.

The astringent collyrium.

Take red rose-water, and plantane-water, of each three ounces; prepared tutty, half a drachm; white vitriol, five grains; alum, three grains.

Disorders of the eyes frequently proceed from a relaxation of the vessels of the eye-lids, which are naturally weak; this collyrium strengthens them, and restores their tone, if the eyes are bathed with it frequently.

The cooling collyrium.

Take frog's spawn-water, and night-shade water, of each three ounces; Rhaes's white troches, a drachm; and ten grains of sugar of lead.

The eyes are frequently washed with this collyrium when the eye-lids are inflamed.

The discutient collyrium.

Take of the decoction or distilled ophthalmic-water, three ounces; Florentine orrice-root, in fine powder, ten grains; camphor, and saffron, of each four grains; spirit of wine, thirty drops; and ten grains of sugar-candy.

Where ophthalmies happen, from an obstruction of the ciliary glands, this collyrium proves extremely serviceable. The eye-lids are frequently washed with it as gently as possible; and a piece of fine linen several times doubled, and wetted with this liquor, is applied thereon.

A collyrium for inflamed eyes.

Take white vitriol, half a drachm; camphor, five grains; Florentine orrice-root, in fine powder, ten grains; macerate them four hours, inclosed in the white of an egg boiled hard, (the yolk of which has been previously taken out) with three ounces of plantane-water, and the same quantity of rose-water; afterwards, rub the whole together in a mortar, till it entirely dissolves; then strain the liquor for use.

Habitual inflamed and red eyes frequently proceed, as has been observed, from a relaxation of the small vessels of the cornea, and eye-lids; therefore, the cure depends upon the bracing up these vessels; for which purpose, this is an efficacious remedy.

A collyrium to be used in the small-pox.

Take rose-water, and plantane-water, of each three ounces; saffron, in fine powder, fifteen grains.

It obtunds the acrimonious humour that flows from the glands of the eye-lids, if they are frequently bathed therewith; and a piece of fine linen be applied over the eyes, dipped in the same.

The vulnerary collyrium.

Take of the decoction, or ophthalmic distilled water, three ounces; birthwort-root, and Florentine orrice root, in fine powder, of each ten grains; elixir proprietatis, eight drops; and thirty drops of arquebusade-water.

This collyrium is successfully applied in the same manner as the others, in wounds of the eyes, and eye-lids.

The acid decoction.

Take leaves of wood-sorrel and sorrel, of each three handfuls; barberries, an handful; boil them in five quarts of water to a gallon; then press out the liquor, and let it stand to settle.

This is used as common drink, in burning fevers, that arise from the acrimony of the bile, and when patients are extremely thirsty.

The anthelmintic decoction.

Take male fern-roots, four ounces; gentian root, leaves of scordium, tansey, germander, ground-pine, and purslain, of each two handfuls; St John's-wort flowers, an handful; boil in eight quarts of water to six.

This is excellent in all disorders from worms, even the tapeworm; both for children and adults. Half a pint may be taken three or four times a-day.

The anti spasmodic decoction.

Take mistletoe, bruised small, half a pound; male piony-roots, six ounces; boil in ten quarts of water to eight; towards the end, add two ounces of wild valerian roots, bruised; flowers of the lime-tree, lilies of the valley, and cheese-rennet, of each three large pinches.

This is an excellent remedy for all spasmodic disorders, especially the epilepsy. Six ounces may be taken three or four times a-day.

The astringent decoction.

Take cinquefoil-roots, snake-weed-roots, and tormentil-roots, of each three ounces; leaves of knot-grass, plantane, yarrow, shepherd's purse, and nettles, of each four handfuls; red rose-leaves, and pomegranate blossoms, of each four large pinches; boil them about half an hour, in fifteen quarts of water.

This decoction is of great service in violent hæmorrhages, and when the blood-vessels, being too greatly relaxed, require to be strengthened, or closed. The dose is half a pint, three or four times a-day.

The cephalic decoction.

Take green balm, and betony, of each four handfuls; of the flowery tops of cheese rennet, and French lavender, of each two handfuls; simmer them slightly, in six quarts of water.

This is used, with benefit, in pains of the head, and vertigoes. It strengthens the nervous system, and refreshes the spirits. Half a pint may be taken every six hours.

The cordial decoction.

Take juniper berries, bruised, four ounces; lemon, and orange-peel, of each an ounce; tops of mint, bugloss, and borage, of each three handfuls; clove July-flowers, six large pinches; boil in ten quarts of water to eight.

An excellent stomachic, and cordial, where strengthening medicines are required, and in the complaint usually called the heart-burn. It procures an appetite, and helps digestion. The dose, a gill three or four times a-day.

The diaphoretic decoction.

Take viper's grass-roots, and burdock-roots, of each three ounces; leaves of carduus benedictus, meadow-sweet, and scabious, of each two handfuls; boil in six quarts of water to five.

It helps perspiration, causes a derivation of the humours towards the skin, and promotes cutaneous eruptions. It is used in the measles, small-pox, &c. Five or six large cup's full may be taken in a-day. It should be drank warm.

The diuretic decoction.

Take roots of butcher's broom, asparagus, and madder, of each two ounces; leaves of pellitory of the wall, samphire, rupture-wort, horse-rhadiſh, and the tops of hops, of each an handful; boil in a gallon of water, to three quarts.

It incides, attenuates, and powerfully promotes the urinary discharge, where the kidneys, or neck of the bladder are stuffed up with glairy viscid humours. It is also administered with success, in the various species of dropſies, to evacuate serosities by urine. The dose, a gill five or six times a-day.

The emmenagogue decoction.

Take leaves of mugwort, feverfew, balm, hore-hound, and marygold, of each four handfuls; rue, savin, and wormwood, of each two handfuls; boil in fifteen quarts of water, to twelve, and strain for use.

This is a very efficacious medicine for the purpose its title expresses; it is also used to expel the placenta, and dead foetuses, when neither inflammation, or spasms are present. Three ounces may be taken, three or four times a-day.

The febrifuge decoction.

Take Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, six ounces; boil in nine quarts of water, till one third part is wasted away; then strain off the remaining liquor for use.

A gill may be taken every second or third hour, in intermitting fevers, during the absence of the fever-fit.

The febrifuge decoction may be sweetened with syrup of orgeat; it is then called, the febrifuge emulsion; and is preferable to the former, in cases where the breast is weak, and yet, the bark is absolutely necessary to remove an intermitting fever. The dose, the same as the former.

The laxative febrifuge decoction.

Take of the Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, one ounce and an half; senna, and Glauber's salt, of each half an ounce; simmer them together, in two quarts of water, till a fourth part is wasted away; towards the end, add of the leaves of wild succory, an handful and an half; and a large pinch of the flowers of common centaury; let the ingredients stand in infusion, in a vessel closely stopped, a quarter of an hour after the decoction is removed from the fire; then strain off the liquor, and sweeten it with syrup of violets, or wormwood, as the case may require.

A cup-full is to be taken every third or fourth hour, during the absence of the fever-fit; in intermittents, where purging is necessary to carry off the peccant humours.

Hartshorn drink.

Take hartshorn shavings, an ounce and an half; two ounces of the crumb of a French roll; boil them in three quarts of water; strain off the liquor, and sweeten it with loaf-sugar.

This is used as common drink, in dysenteric complaints. It is absorbent, demulcent, and nutritive.

The hysteric decoction.

Take leaves of mugwort, feverfew, balm, horehound, and marygolds, of each four handfuls; simmer them gently in ten quarts of water; then forcibly squeeze out the liquor from the plants, and let it stand to settle. A gill is given three or four times a-day, in hysteric disorders.

The laxative decoction.

Take cassia fistula, bruised, half a pound; boil in a pint of water, or whey, to twelve ounces; in the strained liquor, dissolve two drachms of soluble tartar, or Rochelle salt.

It is a gentle laxative; and a continued use thereof, proves extremely beneficial in costive habits. The above quantity is to be taken in the morning fasting, in one or more doses. It is sometimes sweetened with two ounces of syrup of orgeat; and is then called, the Laxative Emulsion.

The laxative and cooling decoction.

Take fresh tamarinds, stoned, two ounces; boil in a pint of water, or whey, to twelve ounces; in the strained liquor, dissolve two drachms of purified nitre, or Rochelle salt.

It greatly cools the body in burning fevers, by gently opening the body, and carrying off the bile. A gill is to be taken every two hours, till the whole is used.

The ophthalmic decoction.

Take leaves of eye-bright, plantane, and fennel, of each two handfuls; leaves of celandine, an handful; red rose-leaves, and blue bottles, of each two

two large pinches; boil them in a gallon of water, to three quarts.

This is the common fomentation, in inflammations of the membrana, conjunctiva, or eyelids.

The purging decoction for mad persons.

Take black hellebore-root, and salt of many virtues, of each two drachms; boil in three pints of water, to a quart; towards the end thereof, add half an ounce of senna; and two drachms of liquorice-root.

This decoction effectually evacuates the viscid humours lodged in the viscera. A glass tumbler full is given three or four times a-day, after the patient has been prepared by bleeding, and diluent medicines.

The refrigerant decoction.

Take purslane, and lettuce-leaves, of each four handfuls; flowers of mullein, lilies, and the water-lilies, of each five large pinches; boil them in six quarts of water to five.

It is used as common drink; and greatly moderates the heat and velocity of the blood's motion, in fevers, and painful disorders.

The rhubarb decoction.

Take sliced rhubarb, a drachm; first simmer it gently a little while, then let it stand in infusion, in a sufficient quantity of water, to strain off twelve ounces.

A fourth part of this quantity may be taken every hour, till it operates sufficiently. It opens the body, purges bilious humours, kills worms, and, at the same time, strengthens the stomach and bowels.

The senna decoction.

Take of senna leaves, half an ounce; Rochelle salt, two drachms; simmer them gently, in a sufficient quantity of water, to twelve ounces; infuse in the strained liquor, aniseeds, and fennel-seeds, bruised, of each a drachm; liquorice-root, sliced, two drachms; then strain off the liquor for use.

One half is to be taken in the morning early, fasting; and the remainder, three hours after, if necessary. It is an excellent and efficacious purge.

The senna decoction with agaric.

Take agaric, a drachm; Rochelle salt, and senna-leaves, of each two drachms; simmer them gently in half a pint of water; then infuse therein, aniseeds, and liquorice root, bruised, of each a drachm; strain off the liquor.

The above quantity is a single dose. It is generally prescribed to evacuate serous humours.

The senna decoction with cassia and manna.

Take senna-leaves, two drachms; cassia fistula, bruised, four ounces; soluble tartar, a drachm; simmer them together, in six ounces of water, to four; towards the end, dissolve therein two ounces of manna; strain off the liquor for one dose.

This is a very gentle, though efficacious, cathartic.

The senna decoction with rhubarb.

Take rhubarb sliced, and soluble tartar, of each a drachm; senna-leaves, a quarter of an ounce; simmer them in half a pint of water, till the quantity is reduced to six ounces; then infuse therein, aniseeds, and liquorice-root, bruised, of each a drachm; strain off the liquor for use.

The

The above quantity is a sufficient dose. It is chiefly prescribed to purge bilious humours, in cases where the stomach is weak.

The antimonial asthmatic electuary.

Take levigated crude antimony, one ounce and an half; conserve of elecampane, six drachms; gum ammoniacum, a drachm and an half; and make into an electuary.

It powerfully incises the bronchial lymph; and gives immediate relief in asthmatic cases. The dose is from a scruple to half a drachm, twice or thrice in a day.

The asthmatic electuary.

Take flowers of brimstone, two ounces; millepedes prepared, orrice-root, and prepared amber, of each two drachms; myrrh, and benjamin, of each half a drachm; saffron, and Kermes mineral, of each a scruple; mix into a proper consistence, with oxymel of squills.

A drachm, or a drachm and an half, may be taken night and morning. It incises and dissolves the thick glutinous phlegm, that in the asthma, obstructs and clogs up the windpipe and bronchia; and thus assists respiration and expectoration.

The purging chalybeate electuary.

Take of the steel æthiops, two drachms; fenna-leaves, rhubarb, and jalap, of each a drachm; prepared millepedes, æthiops mineral, and scammony, of each half a drachm; Rochelle salt, two drachms; of the electuary called diaphænicum, three drachms; mix into an electuary, with solutive syrup of roses.

This is a very efficacious deobstruent, in all obstructions of the liver, spleen, and other abdominal

minal viscera. It incides and evacuates viscid humours; whence it is particularly useful where the primæ viæ require to be cleansed. The dose is from half a drachm, to a drachm and an half, according to the patient's strength and age.

The cathartic emulsion.

Take rosin of jalap, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, eight grains; add thereto, six ounces of the common almond emulsion; and sweeten it to the palate, with syrup of marshmallows.

This emulsion is extremely pleasant; and is an excellent purge for children, and delicate persons.

The aromatic fomentation.

Take lavender-tops, wild thyme, marjoram, sage, mint, rosemary, hyssop, thyme, and wormwood, of each half an handful; boil them in river-water, and red wine, of each a quart; when one fourth part of the liquor has evaporated, strain off the remainder, and keep it for use.

When the joints or limbs, debilitated from fractures, luxations, or chronic disorders, require strengthening, this fomentation proves very serviceable; for it both restores their tone, and disperses the œdematous swelling. It is also a good remedy in bearings-down in the female sex, if a sponge dipt therein be applied to the part.

The astringent fomentation.

Take Virginian sumach, and red rose-leaves, of each an handful; pomegranate-shells, balauftines, bistort-root, and tormentil-root, of each an ounce and an half; boil them in smith's forge-water, and red wine, of each three pints; or in the same quantity of vinegar; let one third part of the liquor boil away.

It

It strengthens the parts when too much relaxed; as in ruptures, and œdematous swellings of the feet, and legs; in which latter case, it is very efficacious, especially when joined with proper internal remedies. It is also used to good purpose, as a fomentation for wounds, attended with a considerable hæmorrhage.

The fomentation for cancers.

Take frog's spawn-water, the decoctions, or distilled waters, of garden night-shade, and marshmallows, of each equal parts; mix them together.

Either occult, or ulcerated cancers of the breast, may be bathed with this liquor, and afterwards covered with a fine linen rag, dipped in the same. It greatly eases the shooting pains, and with the utmost safety.

The discutient fomentation.

Take two quarts of the emollient fomentation; boil therein fenugreek-seeds, cummin-seeds, and bay-berries, bruised, of each half an ounce; elder-flowers, melilot-flowers, and chamomile-flowers, of each a large pinch and an half; when one third of the liquor is boiled away, strain off the remainder, and add half a gill of spirit of wine.

When tumours on the external parts do not seem disposed to suppurate, and the impacted humour requires discussion, this fomentation, which attenuates inspissated and stagnant juices, and stimulates the containing vessels, is employed with success.

The emollient fomentation.

Take leaves of marshmallows, mullein, violets, French mercury, pellitory of the wall, and white orach, of each two handfuls; marshmallow-roots,
and

and white lily-roots, of each a quarter of an handful; boil them in eight quarts and a pint of river-water; till one third part is wasted.

This fomentation is applied as hot as it can be borne, with a flannel, in inflammations of the viscera, especially those of the abdomen; whether the liver, bowels, mesentery, or womb after a difficult labour, be the part attacked. It is also used to soften indurations, and allay inflammations in the different parts of the body; as also in stiff joints, contractions of the tendons, and anchyloses.

The erysipelas fomentation.

Take elder-leaves, and elder-flowers, five handfuls; boil them in two quarts and a pint of water, till one third part is evaporated; then add to the strained liquor, some spirit of wine and camphor.

The head, face, eyes, or any other part of the body, attacked with the St. Anthony's fire, may be frequently fomented with this liquor, warm, and the part afterwards covered with a piece of fine linen, wetted with the same.

The fomentation for the scurvy.

Take of the fomentation for cold phlegmatic tumours, a pint; simmer therein St. John's wort, garden scurvy-grass, sea scurvy-grass, henbane, and rosemary, of each an handful; strain off the liquor, and add thereto, a little camphorated spirit of wine, or spirit of scurvy-grass; or both, if necessary.

Scorbutic swellings, ulcers, and blotches, are to be frequently bathed with this fomentation.

The fomentation for cold phlegmatic tumours.

Take briony-root, half a pound; juniper-berries, bay-berries, and sulphur-vivum, of each three ounces;

ounces; boil them in a lye made of vine-ashes, and lime-water, of each two quarts; when a fifth part has evaporated, strain off the remainder for use.

This fomentation is intended for such tumours as show little or no signs of inflammation, and will not suppurate; and which, from the sluggishness of the motion of their fluids, are termed cold swellings. These generally appear in the neck, arm-pits, and the groin.

The anti-scorbutic gargle.

Take of the anti-scorbutic decoction, or apozem, a pint; spirit of scurvy-grass, and camphorated spirit of wine, of each two drachms; syrup of red roses, six drachms; sometimes, fifteen drops of spirit of sal-armoniac, or half a drachm of crude sal-armoniac, are added.

It is an efficacious remedy to deterge and cleanse scorbutic ulcers, that are situated on the tonsils, uvula, palate, and the neighbouring parts. It is to be used frequently.

The astringent gargle.

Take plantane-leaves, half an handful; red rose buds, and pomegranate-blossoms, of each two large pinches; sumach-berries, three drachms; simmer them in two pints and an half of water, to a quart; then add to the strained liquor, half a drachm of roch-alum; or a sufficient quantity of Rabel's styptic, to render it agreeably acid; or an ounce and an half of honey of roses.

This gargle is proper where there is no inflammation, but the parts are only relaxed; and when the glands of the throat are turgid with a serous fluid; in which case, this astringent and repercussive gargle is of great service.

The

The common gargle.

Take pearl-barley, and marshmallow-roots, of each an ounce; simmer them in two pints and an half of river-water, to a quart; then add to the strained liquor, an ounce and an half of syrup of mulberries.

This is used in slight inflammations of the throat, and where there is a difficulty of swallowing.

The detergent gargle.

Take whole barley, an ounce; boil it in two pints and an-half of water, to a quart; towards the end, add thereto bramble-leaves, and agrimony, of each an handful; to the strained liquor, add two ounces of honey of roses; and a sufficient quantity of spirit of vitriol to render it agreeably acid.

Where a viscid mucus covers and obstructs the organs of deglutition, and the inside of the mouth, this gargle is made choice of: by stimulating the glands, it enables them to get rid of the viscid matter with which they are stuffed; it also cleanses little ulcerations in the mouth and throat.

The lenient gargle.

Take six sliced figs; boil them in milk, and water, of each ten ounces; and when a fourth part has evaporated, strain off the remainder for use.

This is excellent in painful inflammations of the throat, uvula, and tonsils; it moistens and cools the parts; it should be used as frequently as possible; particularly previous to the patient's swallowing any liquid.

The anodyne glyster.

Take a sufficient quantity of the anodyne decoction; oil of almonds, two ounces; the yolks

of two eggs; and add either a drachm of philonium, or two grains of the thebaic extract; or two drachms of diascordium, or Venice treacle.

This is very proper in nephritic, hysteric, and intestinal cholics, after the use of internal remedies, and the sharp acrimonious humours, contained in the great intestines, have been evacuated. It is also used with success, observing the same precautions, in dysenteries and obstinate fluxes.

The anodyne glyster with milk.

Take skimmed milk, a pint; the yolks of two eggs; syrup of white poppy-heads, an ounce.

This is excellent in dysenteric complaints, and quiets painful irritations of the abdominal viscera, particularly of the bowels.

The anthelmintic glyster.

Take a sufficient quantity of the anthelmintic decoction; oil of bitter almonds, two ounces; add, if necessary, from half a scruple to a scruple of hiera picra.

This glyster kills worms that lodge in the great intestines, and discharges them, together with the viscid, glairy humours in which they nestle.

The anthelmintic glyster with milk.

Take a sufficient quantity of milk; the yolks of two eggs; brown sugar, two ounces; treacle, two drachms.

This glyster is prescribed to bring worms, lodged in the first passages, into the great intestines, by means of the sugar and milk, of which these animals are fond; whilst, at the same time, a strong cathartic is taken by the mouth to discharge them.

The astringent glyster.

Take a pint of the astringent decoction; and dissolve therein, half an ounce of the scordium electuary.

It is prescribed where the fibres of the bowels are in too lax a state; and to recover the tone of the parts, in fluxes, and dysenteries of long standing; and also in an incontinence of urine, from the same cause.

The carminative glyster.

Take a sufficient quantity of the carminative decoction; (which is prepared of chamomile, and melilot-flowers, and cummin, and fennel-seeds) oil of dill, chamomile, white-lilies, or bay-berries, prepared by infusion, from one to two ounces; philonium, a drachm.

This is intended for flatulent and spasmodic cholics; it greatly eases the griping pains, and expels the wind.

The common glyster,

Is prepared of warm water, bran-tea, or linseed-tea.

It is thrown up when persons are first attacked with any disorder, to clear the bowels of indurated excrements; and, during the course of the distemper, with a view of cooling the body.

The emollient glyster.

Take of the emollient decoction, a sufficient quantity; olive-oil, three ounces. The emollient decoction is made of the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, white beet, violets, mercury, and groundsel, of each equal parts.

Emollient glysters are used in violent pains of the bowels, and when any of the abdominal viscera are in an inflamed state.

The febrifuge glyster.

Take a white poppy-head, or two, bruised; Peruvian bark, in gross powder, from half an ounce to an ounce; boil them in a pint and an half of water, to a pint; then squeeze out the liquor for use.

Very obstinate intermitting fevers have been cured by this glyster. It is principally used for children, and where patients have an insuperable aversion to the taste of this excellent febrifuge. It should be administered at least twice a-day.

The hysteric glyster.

Take a pint of the hysteric decoction; troches of camphor, a scruple; or half a drachm of asiasctida; or two scruples of castor; honey of mercury, four ounces; or, if necessary, an ounce of Galen's hiera picra.

This is of great service in hysteric and spasmodic complaints, and in obstructions and suppressions of the menses.

The laxative emollient glyster.

Take a sufficient quantity of the emollient decoction; dissolve therein four ounces of honey of mercury, or of the water-lily, or violets; or an ounce of lenitive electuary; or two ounces of the pulp of cassia.

This glyster is used to render the body soluble in costive habits, or to assist the operation of too weak a purge, or to prepare the body for more powerful evacuations, by emptying the bowels of the faeces congested there.

A glyster to prevent a mortification of the bowels from a rupture.

Take red wine, a sufficient quantity; brown sugar, an ounce; nut-oil, three ounces; Venice treacle, two drachms.

This is a very good corroborant and analeptic remedy; it restores the strength of the patient, and the lost tone of the intestinal coats and vessels, which may have been injured, previous to the reduction of the rupture.

The nephritic glyster.

Take of the lenient nephritic ptisan, a sufficient quantity; turpentine, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, one ounce; nut-oil, two ounces.

This glyster is a powerful resolvent of glutinous humours, eases the pains, and promotes the urinary discharge.

The purging glyster.

Take fenna-leaves, three drachms; boil them in a sufficient quantity of the emollient decoction; then strain off the liquor, and dissolve therein, an ounce of diaphœnicum; or four ounces of honey of mercury, or violets.

It powerfully evacuates bilious and viscid humours; and is used in cases where there is no room to suspect inflammation.

The strong purging glyster.

Take fenna, half an ounce; bitter apple, tied up in a piece of rag, from a scruple to half a drachm; boil them in a sufficient quantity of river-water; and add to the strained liquor, four ounces of turbid antimonial wine; nut-oil, three ounces.

This glyster is chiefly prescribed in the painter's cholic, a distemper that is daily treated with the greatest success in this hospital. This glyster precedes the use of the tartar emetic, that is prescribed the next day, to the quantity of four, five, or six grains, according to the strength of the patient,

H

which

which is a specific for this terrible disorder. This glyster is also prescribed in apoplectic and paralytic cases.

The tobacco glyster.

Take Virginia tobacco, cut, one ounce; boil it in a pint and an half of water, to a pint.

It succeeds extremely well in the apoplexy, and in violent soporific disorders, and often takes immediate effect, and relieves after every other remedy has been tried in vain.

Hydromel.

Take pure virgin honey, six ounces; boil it in six quarts of water; and skim the liquor till it becomes quite clear.

This is used as common drink, in coughs, catarrhs, and foreness of the breast. It heals, softens, and relaxes, promotes expectoration, and keeps the body open.

Asthmatic hydromel.

Take elecampane-root, three ounces; ground-ivy, and hyssop, of each two handfuls; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, to strain off eight quarts; add to the clarified liquor, eight ounces of virgin honey; and boil them together a sufficient time, and carefully remove the scum.

A glass may be taken three or four times a-day. It attenuates and incides the viscid glutinous phlegm with which the bronchia are loaded, and promotes expectoration.

Infusion of maidenhair.

Take six large pinches of maidenhair; simmer them in three quarts of water; to the strained liquor, add three ounces of sugar-candy.

The pectoral infusion.

Take the flowers of mallows, mullein, colt's-foot, wild poppies, and mountain goldylocks, of each two large pinches; pour thereon three quarts of boiling water; when the flowers have stood in infusion a sufficient time, strain off the liquor, and sweeten it with the pectoral syrup.

Either of these may be used as common drink, in disorders of the breast, whether acute or chronic.

The rhubarb infusion.

Infuse three drachms of rhubarb, sliced thin, for some hours, in three pints of boiling water; then simmer them together a few minutes, and strain off the liquor for use.

This is an excellent stomachic, which helps digestion, and renders the body laxative. It is a specific in complaints from worms, especially in children, whose bowels it vastly strengthens. From half a pint to a pint may be taken in a day, according to the age of the patient.

The vulnerary infusion.

Infuse twelve large pinches of the Swiss vulnerary herbs, a sufficient length of time in three quarts of boiling water; sweeten the strained liquor with the balsamic syrup.

A quarter of a pint of this infusion may be taken every four hours, in all wounds, or contusions, both external, and internal.

The astringent injection.

Take of the astringent decoction, or plantane-water, half a pint; honey of roses, an ounce; the medicinal stone, fifteen grains.

This injection is a powerful detergent; and is proper for fistulous wounds. It is also used to stop old gleet, which proceed from a relaxation of the lacunæ of the urethra.

The injection for foul ulcers.

Take round birthwort-root, bruised, an ounce; boil it in a pint and an half of water, to a pint; to the strained liquor, add two drachms of tincture of myrrh; olibanum, and aloes, in fine powder, of each a drachm.

This may be used as a lotion, for putrid wounds, and ulcers; it restores the tone of the fibres, and vessels, and brings on suppuration.

The vulnerary injection.

Take a pint of the vulnerary infusion; dissolve therein two ounces of honey of roses.

This is used for wounds, and deep or fistulous ulcers; and thus frequently such sores are cleansed, deterged, and healed, provided the parts are not callous.

The compound vulnerary injection.

[Take Florentine orrice-root, birthwort-root, and gentian, of each six drachms; boil them in two quarts of water, to three pints; then add St. John's-wort, wormwood, centaury, agrimony, water-germander, and ground-ivy, of each half an handful; and boil the liquor again, to two pints and an half; to each pint of the strained liquor, add a sufficient quantity of wine, brandy, arquebusade-water, tincture of myrrh, or tincture of aloes.

This is used in the same cases as the former. It is more detergent, and antiseptic.

The

The acid julap.

Take of the distilled water of sorrel, six ounces; spirit of sulphur, as much as will render it gratefully acid; syrup of violets, an ounce.

This julap cools, refreshes, and quenches thirst. It is used in inflammatory and bilious fevers. The dose, a spoonful every hour.

The anthelmintic julap.

Take of the anthelmintic decoction, four ounces; barley-cinnamon water, two drachms; anthelmintic syrup, an ounce.

This is prescribed in all complaints from worms, especially for children. A third of the above quantity is to be taken every three hours.

The anthelmintic julap with oil.

Take oil of almonds, two ounces; barley-cinnamon water, two drachms; syrup of lemons, an ounce.

This is prescribed where the patient is troubled with gripes, in disorders proceeding from worms. To be taken as the former.

The cooling julap.

Take four ounces of the cooling decoction; dissolve therein a scruple of the cooling powder; syrup of lemons, violets, or raspberries, an ounce. Two large spoonfuls may be taken every hour.

The diuretic julap.

Take of the diuretic decoction, four ounces; nitre, a scruple; syrup of the five opening roots, or of marshmallows, an ounce; a proper quantity of oil of almonds, spirit of turpentine, or dulcified spirit of salt, may be added, if necessary.

This is of singular benefit in difficulties and suppressions of urine, as also in the dropsy. One third part of the above quantity may be repeated every two hours. *

A julap for the hiccough.

Take of the cordial decoction, six ounces; barley-cinnamon water, two drachms; syrup of honey-suckles, an ounce; a proper quantity of salt of borax, or of the thebaic tincture, may be added, if required.

A third part may be taken every half hour, or hour. When the hiccough comes on without any preceding disease, instead of the julap, a spoonful of the best white wine vinegar may be taken.

The hysteric julap.

Take of the hysteric decoction, four ounces; orange flower-water, two drachms; tinctures of castor, of saffron, and the volatile aromatic spirit, of each six drops; syrup of mugwort, an ounce.

This is prescribed in convulsive, spasmodic, and nervous complaints, particularly in hysteric disorders. The above quantity is divided into three doses, one of which is to be taken every half hour, or hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

The paregoric julap.

Take of the cooling decoction, or plantane-water, four ounces; syrup of white poppy-heads, half an ounce, or an ounce.

One half of this julap is taken in the evening; and the remainder, three hours afterwards, if necessary, in obstinate watchings, and irritations or pains of the breast, or abdominal viscera, during the use of suitable remedies.

The

The asthmatic linctus.

Take of the powder called diaireos, half a drachm; oxymel of squills, an ounce and an half; barley cinnamon water, two drachms; syrup of hedge-mustard, hore-hound, or ground-ivy, an ounce.

It powerfully incides the viscosities that clog up and obstruct the bronchia, and also promotes expectoration.

The common linctus.

Take sperma-ceti, two scruples; oil of almonds, two ounces; syrup of marshmallows, colt's-foot, or white poppy-heads, an ounce.

This linctus is extremely demulcent, and, at the same time, incides viscid phlegm.

The white linctus.

Take liquorice-powder, a drachm; ten pine nut kernels; four sweet almonds, blanched; melon-seed, half a drachm; boiling water, five ounces; make into an emulsion, according to the rules of art; then take gum dragant, in fine powder, a scruple; and gradually add the emulsion, so as to form a mucilage of the whole; afterwards, mix therewith, by little and little, oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of maiden-hair, or of marshmallows, of each an ounce; or syrup of white poppy-heads, half an ounce; orange flower-water, two drachms.

It is prescribed to still the cough in catarrhs, pleurifies, and peripneumonies. The syrup of white poppy-heads is added, where the cough is extremely violent, and the patient wants rest. The dose of linctusses, is about a pap-spoonful every hour, or half hour.

The anodyne liniment.

Take ointment of poplar, an ounce; oil of olives, and anodyne balsam, of each half an ounce; liquid laudanum, fifteen drops.

This is contrived for external application; and if well rubbed into the pained part, greatly eases the rheumatism, pleuritic pains, and inflamed piles; especially if proper internal medicines are taken at the same time.

The detergent liniment.

Take the yolks of two eggs; Arceus's liniment, two ounces; oil of St. John's-wort, an ounce; a sufficient quantity of yellow basilicon, storax ointment, the cleansing ointment with smallage, the Egyptian ointment, balsam of Fioraventi, or elixir proprietatis, may be added, according to the different appearance of the wound.

This liniment is intended for ill-conditioned wounds.

The digestive liniment.

Take Venice turpentine, two ounces; the yolk of an egg; and a sufficient quantity of oil of St. John's-wort, or of roses, to make the whole of a proper consistence.

This is the usual dressing for simple wounds, to promote and keep up suppuration.

The liniment for the piles.

Take four ounces of the roots of figwort; beat them into a fine pulp; then add as much hog's-lard as is necessary, to form it into a liniment.

This is a certain remedy. It is to be applied to the swelled and painful pile frequently, with a feather, or camel's-hair-pencil.

Aperient lozenges.

Take steel Æthiops, four drachms; myrrh, and gum ammoniacum, of each a drachm; loaf-sugar, an ounce and an half; make into a mass, with the mucilage of gum dragant.

These lozenges are an excellent deobstruent composition; they quicken the circulation of the blood, and strengthen the solids; and prove extremely beneficial in obstructions of the viscera. The dose, about a drachm in a day.

Asthmatic lozenges.

Take flowers of brimstone, an ounce; flowers of Benjamin, two drachms; powder of aron-root, three drachms; loaf-sugar, four ounces and an half; make into a mass, with mucilage of gum-dragant.

From half an ounce to an ounce may be swallowed in a day.

Catechu lozenges.

Take two ounces of Japan-earth; dissolve in a sufficient quantity of a strong decoction of liquorice; strain the decoction; and afterwards, simmer it over a gentle fire, till it becomes of the consistence of honey, taking the utmost care not to let the matter burn to the vessel; then make into lozenges, with as much loaf-sugar as may be required to give the mass a proper consistence.

Japan-earth, thus prepared, is far more agreeable to the palate than in its natural form. A few of these lozenges are, from time to time, to be suffered to dissolve leisurely in the mouth. These lozenges strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct acidities.

Lozenges for coughs and hoarseness.

Take orrice-root, in fine powder, an ounce; starch, two ounces; loaf-sugar, three ounces; form into lozenges, with the mucilage of flea-wort.

These lozenges are very agreeable from their violet flavour. They gently incide phlegm in the throat, and adjacent parts. Half an ounce may be taken in a day.

Lozenges for the green-sickness.

Take of the steel *Æthiops*, an ounce; powdered fenna, two ounces; cinnamon, two drachms; saffron, half a drachm; loaf-sugar, six ounces; bring into a proper consistence, with mucilage of gum-dragant.

These purge gently, strengthen the viscera, and promote the menstrual discharge. Two or three drachms may be taken in a day.

Pectoral lozenges.

Take extract of liquorice, and powder of Haly, of each an ounce; opium, a scruple; mix into a mass, with a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum-dragant; and add thereto, a few drops of oil of aniseed.

From half a drachm to two scruples may be taken in a day. They quiet and relieve violent coughs, by means of the opium, which is contained in their composition. They are to be suffered to dissolve leisurely in the mouth.

Lozenges for spitting of blood.

Take prepared amber, six drachms; prepared coral, dragon's-blood, and gum-dragant, of each two drachms; inspissated juices of the rape of cistus, and acacia, of each three drachms; mastich, a drachm;

a drachm; opium, a scruple; mix into a proper consistence, with mucilage of flea-wort seed.

These are extremely astringent; whence they constrict the relaxed or ruptured mouths of the vessels, and thus stop profuse hæmorrhages. Bleeding, and other usual auxiliary remedies, should precede their use. From a scruple to half a drachm may be taken at a time; and ought to be repeated several times a-day, according to the violence of the disease.

The acid mixture.

Take wood-sorrel, and sorrel water, of each three ounces; vitriolated tartar, half a drachm; syrup of lemons, an ounce; a scruple of salt of borax is sometimes added.

It allays the heat, and restrains the inordinate motion of the blood, in fevers. The dose is a large spoonful every half hour.

The anthelmintic mixture.

Take of the anthelmintic decoction, six ounces; sea-coraline, roots of male-fern, and worm-seed, finely powdered, of each half a drachm; oil of rosemary, or of wormwood, upon a lump of sugar, one large drop; syrup of wormwood, or of lemons, an ounce.

A large spoonful may be taken every hour, or two hours; in disorders proceeding from worms. It drives into the large intestines, from its bitterness, worms that may happen to be lodged in the stomach, and smaller intestines.

The purging anthelmintic mixture.

Take of the anthelmintic decoction, six ounces; Epsom salt, and the confection called hamech, of each half an ounce; solutive syrup of roses, an ounce.

This is extremely proper in fevers from worms; and even whenever there is the least reason to suspect worms in the first passages.

The purging anthelmintic mixture for children.

Take of the anthelmintic decoction, two or three ounces; the confection called hamech, a drachm; solutive syrup of roses, an ounce.

This is an excellent purge for children; but nauseous to the palate, from its extreme bitterness.

The asthmatic laxative mixture.

Take hydromel, five ounces; dissolve therein, two ounces of manna; nitre, a drachm; and add thereto, two or three grains of Kermes mineral.

The cordial mixture.

Take of the cordial decoction, six ounces; the hyacinth confection, a drachm; syrup of clove July-flowers, or of saffron, an ounce; add, as occasion may require, half an ounce of treacle-water, or compound balm-water; or ten drops of antimonial wine.

A spoonful, or two, may be prescribed every half hour, or hour, in faintings and great weakness, after a long illness, or large evacuations. It quickens the circulation, raises the pulse, and recruits the strength of the languid patient.

The cordial emetic mixture.

Mix four grains of emetic tartar; or two ounces of antimonial wine, with the preceding cordial mixture: it may be made stronger, or weaker, as occasion may require.

This mixture proves extremely serviceable in the apoplexy, where the patient labours under a difficulty of swallowing, and cannot get down a large quantity.

quantity of liquid. In such cases, one half, or the whole, of this mixture, may be administered, and the same, afterwards repeated by spoonfuls, as often as necessary.

The cordial emetico-cathartic mixture.

Take of the cordial decoction, eight ounces; dissolve therein, two ounces of manna; strain off the liquor, and add a proper quantity of Kermes mineral, or emetic tartar; imperial water, an ounce; or twenty drops of Paracelsus's lily; or thirty drops of sal-volatile.

When the vital powers are oppressed from the vast quantity of morbid humours, this mixture is sometimes successfully prescribed. One half is to be taken immediately, the remainder in about an hour afterwards.

The diaphoretic mixture.

Take of the diaphoretic decoction, six ounces; treacle-water, half an ounce; compound powder of crab's-claws, half a drachm; or two scruples of powdered vipers; and one ounce of the cordial syrup; to the above, may be added, as circumstances require, a proper quantity of the volatile aromatic oily spirit, goat's blood, or the sperm of a new-laid egg.

This may be administered in the small-pox, when the pulse is low and weak, and the pustules do not fill; or where, from the patient's weakness, the pustules do not come out. It powerfully quickens the circulation, and promotes the cutaneous discharge. It is, in particular, prescribed in pleurisies and peripneumonies, when those distempers are intended to be cured by sweating. The dose, a large spoonful or two every hour.

The

The dysenteric mixture.

Take of the cooling decoction, six ounces; prepared coral, two scruples; simarouba-bark, in fine powder, a scruple; diascordium, a drachm; syrup of quinces, an ounce; or half an ounce of syrup of white poppy-heads.

One or two large spoonfuls are to be taken every hour, in loosenesses, attended with violent griping pains, and bloody stools. It is also a very good medicine in a tenesmus; but the general remedies ought always to precede its use.

The emmenagogue mixture.

Take of the emmenagogue decoction, six ounces; borax, fifteen grains; troches of myrrh, two scruples; dittany of Crete, finely powdered, ten grains; spirit of hartshorn, and tincture of callos, of each twenty drops; the emmenagogue syrup, an ounce.

A fourth part of this mixture may be taken every half, or whole hour, to promote labour; or a spoonful or two, every two hours, when the lochial, or menstrual fluxes, are suppressed, or flow in too small quantity.

The epileptic mixture.

Take of the cephalic decoction, six ounces; borax, and crude sal-armoniac, of each fifteen grains; mistletoe-powder, a drachm; Valerian-root, in powder, half a drachm; sal-volatile, ten drops; syrup of mug-wort, piony, lilies of the valley, or of French lavender, an ounce.

A large spoonful, or two, may be given every two hours, in the intervals of the fits, after proper evacuations.

The hydragogue mixture.

Take six ounces of the decoction of fenna; dissolve therein an ounce and an half of manna;

to the strained liquor, add ten grains of jalap; syrup of buckthorn, an ounce.

This powerfully evacuates serous humours; whence it is generally prescribed in dropical and cedematous disorders.

The hysteric mixture.

Take of the hysteric decoction, six ounces; Venice-treacle, half a drachm; or the same quantity of Salmon's electuary; orange flower-water, half an ounce; simple syrup of mugwort, an ounce.

A large spoonful may be taken every hour; or two large spoonfuls every two hours, in hysteric complaints.

The compound hysteric mixture.

Take of the hysteric decoction, six ounces; salt of amber, eight grains; hysteric troches, or troches of camphor, two scruples; sal-volatile, and tincture of castor, of each twenty drops; syrup of amber, half an ounce; or an ounce of syrup of mugwort.

This is an efficacious remedy in violent hysteric and convulsive disorders. The dose, two large spoonfuls, to be repeated every four hours, or oftener, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

The oily laxative mixture.

Take manna, two ounces; dissolve it in four ounces of water; to the strained liquor, add two ounces of oil of almonds.

This is a most gentle laxative. It is proper in pleurifies, peripneumonies, diseases of the bladder, and for lying-in women, where the patient is griped, and yet irritating cathartics cannot be used with safety.

The

The purgative and emetic mixture.

Take of the cassia, or senna decoction, six ounces; dissolve therein, a few grains of emetic tartar.

This mixture is given in the beginning of acute distempers; especially when accompanied with a nausea.

The emollient purging mixture.

Take of the cassia decoction, six ounces; dissolve therein, two ounces of manna; after having strained the liquor, add diuretic salt, a drachm; or Epsom salt, or salt of many virtues, two drachms; an ounce, or more, of compound syrup of succory, or of solutive syrup of roses, may be added, if necessary.

This is a very gentle purgative; and therefore, generally prescribed in acute, and inflammatory diseases, when, in the decline of the fever, evacuations by stool are necessary.

The purging mixture for a flux.

Take of the plantane decoction, six ounces; dissolve therein, an ounce and an half of manna; diacatholicon, prepared with a double quantity of rhubarb, an ounce; if required, four grains of ipecacoanha; or an ounce of the astringent syrup, may be added.

This mixture gently evacuates the peccant humours, in diarrhoeas and dysenteries.

The purging mixture for mad persons.

Take of the senna decoction, eight ounces; dissolve therein, two ounces of manna; Glauber's salt, a drachm; strain off the liquor, and add thereto, fifteen grains of the extract of black hellebore.

This

This is a violent cathartic. Its title expresses its use.

The strong purging mixture.

Take of the senna decoction, six ounces; dissolve therein, two ounces of manna; syrup of buckthorn, an ounce; or less, according to the strength of the patient.

This is a stronger purge than the former; and is only prescribed where there is no danger of inflaming the bowels. It is an excellent purge in cutaneous disorders, quartan agues, and in chronic diseases.

The small-pox mixture.

Take of the diaphoretic decoction, six ounces; diaphoretic antimony, or bezoar mineral, a drachm; syrup of lemons, an ounce.

A spoonful or two may be given every hour and an half. It promotes the expulsion of the morbid matter towards the skin, without heating, and thus favours the eruption of the pustules.

The mixture for spitting of blood.

Take of the astringent decoction, six ounces; Japan-earth, sealed earth, and prepared amber, of each a scruple; syrup of comfrey, or of white poppy-heads, an ounce.

A large spoonful may be taken every hour, or half hour, when the vessels have been emptied previously by phlebotomy, in order to close the vessels, and quiet the cough.

The styptic mixture.

Take of the astringent decoction, six ounces; armenian bole, and dragon's-blood, of each half a drachm; roch-alum, twelve grains; or thirty drops of Rabel's styptic; syrup of myrtle, or of pomegranates, an ounce.

This is proper in all hæmorrhages caused by wounds, in vomitings of blood, and violent bleedings at the nose. The dose, two large spoonfuls every hour and an half.

Chalybeate pills.

Take of the steel æthiops, half an ounce; saffron, and cinnamon, of each a scruple; extract of centaury, half a drachm; mix into a mass, with syrup of wormwood.

The dose is from eighteen grains to two scruples, and even a drachm, once or twice a day. These pills are an efficacious remedy for the green sickness, and obstructions of the menses; and also help an impaired digestion, and restore decayed habits.

Diuretic pills.

Take of the shells of marsh-beans, an ounce; nitre, three drachms; volatile salt of amber, a drachm; make into a mass, with turpentine.

These are excellent in suppressions of urine, and in dropical disorders. From twelve grains to half a drachm, may be given three or four times a-day, and continued for several days together.

Hydragogue pills.

Take elaterium, gamboge, and vitriolated tartar, of each two drachms; jalap, gum-ammoniacum, and myrrh, of each a drachm and an half; troches of alhandal, the panchymagogue extract, and cinnamon, of each a drachm; mix into a mass, with syrup of buckthorn.

These are principally intended for dropical disorders. The dose is from half a drachm to two scruples, or a drachm.

Hysteria

Hysteric pills.

Take Venice turpentine, galbanum, and myrrh, of each two drachms; assa-fœtida, castor, volatile salt of amber, and the storax pill, of each half a drachm; mix into a mass, with extract of mary-golds, or syrup of mugwort.

These are of infinite service in all spasmodic, and hysteric complaints. The dose is from six grains to half a drachm, two or three times a-day.

Pills for melancholy.

Take extract of gentian, and conserve of lilies of the valley, of each two drachms; valerian-root, half an ounce; extract of black hellebore, three drachms; borax, and crude sal-armoniac, of each seventy grains; mix into a mass, with syrup of French lavender. Sometimes, a small quantity of the sedative-salt, or laudanum, is added to this prescription.

From twelve grains to half a drachm, of the above composition, may be prescribed two or three times a-day; the medicine should be continued for some time, in order to produce the desired effect.

Stomach pills.

Take succotorine aloes, two ounces; turbith, and yellow myrobalans, of each half an ounce; rhubarb, and jalap, of each two drachms; soluble tartar, a drachm and an half; cinnamon, and aloes-wood, of each half a drachm; elixir proprietatis, twenty drops; mix into a mass, with syrup of wormwood.

These pills strengthen the digestive faculty, create an appetite, and keep the body laxative. The dose ought to be very small, where the intention is to strengthen the stomach; thus, in this case, from four to eight grains may be taken, two or

or three times a-day; and this quantity should be persisted in for some time: but if they are wanted to purge, any quantity from a scruple to a drachm may be taken; but ought not to be continued above two days together, without intermission.

The absorbent powder.

Take French chalk, red coral, and crab's-eyes, prepared, of each an ounce; and rub them into a fine powder.

The dose is from ten grains to half a drachm, in a glass of water; or mixed into a bolus with conserve of roses. It removes acidities in the first passages, and is administered sometimes during a course of milk diet, to prevent its turning sour upon the stomach.

The anthelmintic powder.

Take sea-coraline, and worm-seed, of each half an ounce; calomel prepared, two scruples.

This powder is an efficacious vermifuge. From six grains to a scruple may be given in a spoonful of any liquid; or in the form of a bolus, with the crumb of a new loaf.

The astringent powder.

Take tormentil, and bistort roots, of each half an ounce; seeds of the barberry, and meadow-rue, fumach-berries, and dried red rose-leaves, of each two drachms; armenian bole, and dragon's-blood, of each a drachm and an half; red coral, prepared, sealed earth, Japan-earth, mastich, and yellow-amber, of each a drachm; roch-alum, two scruples; opium, six grains.

The dose of this powder, is from ten grains to half a drachm. It is proper in excessive hæmorrhages, diarrhoeas, and dysenteries, after proper evacuations.

The cooling powder.

Take nitre, an ounce and an half; vitriolated tartar, an ounce; Homberg's sedative-salt, half a drachm.

The dose is from ten grains to half a drachm. It is prescribed in inflammatory and spasmodic disorders, every four or six hours.

The epileptic powder.

Take mistletoe, an ounce and an half; piony-root, and wild valerian-roots, of each half an ounce; flowers of the lily of the valley, and of the lime-tree, of each four scruples; Kermes mineral, a scruple; crude sal-armoniac, and borax, of each six drachms; native cinnabar, and the sedative salt, of each four drachms, and two scruples.

The dose is from twelve grains to a drachm, every morning upon an empty stomach. It is a specific for the epilepsy, and convulsive disorders; but must be persisted in for many months, nay, sometimes years, during the intervals of the fits.

Herb-snuff.

Take common flower-de-luce-root, a drachm; dried marjoram-leaves, and lilies of the valley, of each half a drachm; white hellebore, a scruple.

A pinch may be taken several times a-day. It proves serviceable in habitual head-achs, the apoplexy, and soporific complaints: it provokes sneezing, and sometimes causes a discharge of blood from the nostrils, which greatly relieves the patient.

The hydragogue powder.

Take jalap, turbith root, and dwarf elder seeds, of each half an ounce; gamboge, half a drachm; cinnamon, and mace, of each a scruple: an ounce of Rochelle salt is sometimes added.

The

The dose of this powder is from one to two scruples. It is particularly intended for dropical and cedematous swellings.

The purging powder.

Take senna leaves, and rhubarb, of each half an ounce; jalap, a drachm; scammony, half a drachm; cream of tartar, and diaphoretic antimony, of each three drachms; aniseeds, half a drachm.

This is an efficacious purge. The dose is from fifteen grains to half a drachm, and even two scruples, in very strong habits.

Ptizan.

Take four ounces of the roots of quick grass, bruised and sliced; boil them in six quarts of water, to five quarts; infuse therein an ounce of liquorice root bruised.

This is used as common drink.

The acidulated ptizan.

Take of the above ptizan, three quarts; make it gratefully acid, by the addition of spirit of sulphur, oil of vitriol, or Rabel's styptic.

This is used in the same manner as the former, but is more cooling, and is therefore preferable in inflammatory fevers.

The anthelmintic ptizan.

Take of the quicksilver ptizan, three quarts; male fern roots, two ounces and an half; boil them together, till a quarter part is consumed.

A quart may be taken in a day. It stands recommended for killing not only the common round worms, but also the tape-worm.

The demulcent anti-nephritic ptizan.

Take four large white poppy heads with the seed, bruise them, and then boil them in six quarts

of water, till one third has evaporated; towards the end of the process, add of the four greater cold seeds, and of linseed bruised, of each two drachms; marshmallow roots cleansed, and liquorice root bruised, of each an ounce.

This is used as common drink, in dysuries, and all irritations of the urinary passages.

The diluent anti-nephritic ptizan.

Take pareira brava, bruised, two ounces; nephritic wood, an ounce; gromwell seed, and dwarf elder seed, bruised, of each half an ounce; infuse them, during twelve hours, in six quarts of water; then boil the ingredients in the liquor, till one third part has evaporated; when the decoction is almost enough, add an ounce of liquorice-root.

The anti-scorbutic ptizan.

Take horse-rhadiſh, sliced, four ounces; simmer gently, in a close vessel, in five quarts of water; and infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice-root.

From a pint to a quart may be drank in a-day, in scorbutic disorders.

The aperient ptizan.

Take asparagus roots, eringo root, the roots of butcher's broom, and of madder, of each two ounces; boil them in six quarts of water, till one fourth part has evaporated: infuse therein an ounce of liquorice root.

A pint and a half may be taken in a day, to promote the urinary discharge, in dropsies, and oedematous disorders.

The astringent ptizan.

Take bistort-root, and comfrey-root, of each two ounces; tormentil-root, and pomegranate-shells, of each an ounce; sumach-berries, six drachms;

drachms; boil the whole in six quarts of water, till one third is consumed; then infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice root.

This is serviceable in hæmorrhages, and in fluxes of the belly, and of the urinary organs, that proceed from relaxation. A gill, or more, may be taken three or four times a-day.

The barley ptizan.

Take four ounces of barley, cleansed, and rubbed with a coarse cloth; wash it several times in warm water; then simmer it gently in six quarts of water, till one third part has evaporated; lastly infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice-root.

This is used as common drink. It is more detensive than the common ptizan; and is extremely proper in disorders of the breast and lungs.

The diuretic ptizan.

Take strawberry-roots, dandelion-roots, and grass-roots, of each two ounces; and twenty winter-cherries; boil them in six quarts of water, to a gallon and a pint; then infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice.

The dose is from a pint to a pint and an half, in the dropsy, and in suppressions of urine.

The fumitory ptizan.

Take of fresh fumitory, two handfuls; simmer gently in three pints of whey, or water; strain off the liquor, and add thereto, an ounce of syrup of mercury.

It is used in all obstructions of the viscera; particularly of the liver and spleen; as also in the itch, and other cutaneous disorders. A gill, or more, may be taken every six hours.

The

The laxative ptizan.

Take of the roots of the sharp-pointed dock, an ounce and an half; polypody of the oak, and wild succory, of each an ounce; senna-leaves, six drachms; Epsom salt, an ounce; boil them in two quarts of water to three pints; do not put in the senna till the other ingredients are almost boiled enough; and then add a drachm of bruised aniseeds; three drachms of liquorice-root; and a sliced lemon; strain off the liquor for use.

Three or four gills of this ptizan, taken in the morning fasting, are a gentle, pleasant, and efficacious dose of phyfic.

The linseed ptizan.

Take linseeds, washed, and tied up in a linen-rag, half an ounce; simmer gently, in six quarts of water.

To be used as common drink, in pains, and other disorders of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary passage.

The marshmallow ptizan.

Take marshmallow-roots, cleansed and bruised, four ounces; simmer them gently in a gallon of water; then infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice-root.

This is the common drink in coughs, disorders of the breast, and of the bladder.

The nitrous ptizan.

Dissolve a drachm and an half of nitre, in three quarts of the common ptizan.

This is used as common drink, in inflammatory cases; it is more cooling than the common ptizan, page 166, and promotes the urinary secretion.

The pectoral ptizan.

Take sebestines, and jujubes, of each an ounce; six figs, sliced; stoned raisins, an ounce and an half; boil them for half an hour, in six quarts of water; then strain off the liquor for use.

This is intended for common drink, in diseases of the breast and lungs.

The quicksilver ptizan.

Boil four ounces of purified quicksilver, inclosed in a linen-rag, in two quarts of water, till there remains only three pints.

The rice ptizan.

Take rice, thoroughly cleansed, and washed, two ounces; boil, for half an hour, in two gallons of water; at pleasure, may be added, either an ounce and an half of hartshorn shavings; or three ounces of comfrey-root.

This is used as common drink, in diarrheas, dysenteries, and hemorrhages; being extremely softening and nutritious, and a powerful absorbent of acrimonious humours.

The scorzonera ptizan.

Take of scorzonera-root, sliced, eight ounces; boil in six quarts of water to a gallon; then infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice-root.

This is used as common drink, in eruptive fevers, the small-pox, and measles. Two quarts may be drank in a day.

Ditto with milk.

Take of the above decoction, three quarts; milk, skimmed, a quart.

This is more demulcent than the former; it is prescribed in the same dose, and in the same disorders,

orders, as the scorzonera ptizan, particularly when the fever does not run high.

The sharp-pointed dock ptizan.

Take four ounces of the root of the sharp-pointed dock, sliced; and boil in six quarts of water to a gallon; then infuse therein, an ounce of liquorice-root.

From six ounces to half a pint, three or four times a-day, are prescribed in the jaundice, and obstructions of the liver.

The sudorific ptizan.

Take China-root, and sarsaparilla, of each two ounces; guaiacum shavings, an ounce; crude antimony, in fine powder, tied up in a linen-rag, four ounces; macerate the ingredients for twelve hours, in a vessel close stopped, in six quarts of boiling water; then boil the whole together, till one third part is consumed; towards the end of the boiling, add an ounce of sassafras; aniseeds, bruised, a drachm; liquorice-root, an ounce.

The dose is from a pint and an half to a quart a-day, to promote sweating, in catarrhus, rheumatic, arthritic, apoplectic, paralytic, and venereal disorders.

The laxative sudorific ptizan.

Infuse half an ounce of senna-leaves, in a quart of the sudorific ptizan.

In the above diseases, four or five gills of this ptizan prove gently purgative.

The anthelmintic syrup.

Take of the water distilled from the ingredients of the anthelmintic decoction, two quarts; infuse therein, an ounce of rhubarb; worm-seed, half

an ounce; tops of tansey, wormwood, and common centaury, of each half an handful; simmer them together; squeeze out the liquor with a press; and add thereto, two pounds of honey; then clarify the mixture, and boil it to a proper consistence.

Two spoonfuls may be given in the morning, fasting, to a child two or three years old: it is also a good medicine for adults, who are troubled with worms; but such ought to take four or six spoonfuls.

The cordial syrup.

Take two ounces of lemon-peel; borage-flowers, and bugloss, of each an handful; rosemary-flowers, and French lavender, of each half an handful; infuse for twelve hours, in two quarts of boiling water; in the strained liquor, dissolve four pounds of loaf-sugar; and, when almost boiled to a proper consistence, add cochineal, and mace, tied up in a rag, of each half a drachm.

The emmenagogue syrup.

Take of the leaves of mugwort, rue, and savine, of each an handful and an half; infuse them for twelve hours, in five pints of hysteric water; and then boil the whole till one fourth part is evaporated; squeeze out the liquor in a press; and add two pounds and an half of loaf-sugar; then boil to the consistence of a syrup; and when almost boiled enough, add, tied up in a rag, cinnamon, bruised, three drachms; spikenard, and castor, of each a drachm; salt of savine, half an ounce.

This syrup is very efficacious in female obstructions, occasioned by the want of a proper degree of elasticity in the fibres, or by a lentor of the fluids. It incides, attenuates, and particularly exerts, its action on the vessels of the uterus.

Hence

Hence it is useful to promote labour-pains, and restores the lochia when suppressed. An ounce, or an ounce and an half, may be mixed with any suitable julap, which is then administered by large spoonfuls; but, in urgent cases, a table-spoonful or two of the syrup itself may be taken, at proper intervals.

Artificial mineral water.

Take clear water, a pint; diuretic salt, two drachms; emetic tartar, four grains, more or less, as may be required.

This is an excellent emetic, in both acute and chronic disorders, where the cause resides in the first passages; or where it is proper to irritate the nervous system in apoplexies, palsies, and soporific complaints. It is also a specific in the painter's cholic; and, for this purpose, has always been prescribed in this hospital with the greatest success. The above quantity is to be divided into two doses; the second dose is to be repeated about half an hour after the first. It is worked off with plentiful draughts of warm water.

The aromatic wine.

Take the flowery tops of sage, lavender, rosemary, wild thyme, and common thyme, as also bay-leaves, of each half an ounce; crude sal-armoniack, two drachms; generous red wine, two quarts; infuse them together over a sand-heat.

This wine is used to foment and bathe parts weakened from fractures, luxations, and large wounds. It restores to the fibres of the skin their lost elasticity, and removes those swellings that proceed from the above causes.

The astringent wine.

Take pomegranate-shells, sumach-berries, and red-rose-buds, of each an ounce; infuse them with heat in two quarts of red port.

Wounds that bleed much may be fomented with this wine, made hot; and compresses, dipped in the same, may be also applied thereon; it is also employed to good purpose in bearings down of the rectum, and vagina, or uterus, to moisten and retain the parts, when reduced into their proper situation.

The bitter wine.

Infuse an ounce of dried wormwood in a quart of white wine, without heat, during twenty-four hours.

A small glass of this wine may be taken in a morning, fasting; and, if necessary, the same quantity three or four hours after dinner. It strengthens the stomach, comforts the abdominal viscera, quickens the circulation, and is hence of use in female obstructions proceeding from a debilitated habit.

The chalybeate wine.

Take filings of iron, prepared, an ounce; saffron, ten grains; a Seville-orange sliced with its peel; cinnamon, bruised, a drachm; infuse three days in a quart of white wine.

This is an excellent aperient medicine. It is good in all visceral and uterine obstructions; it is particularly useful in the green-sickness, and suppressions of the menses. A table-spoonful may be taken every morning, and evening, in a glass of penny-royal-water, or spring-water.

Diuretic wine.

Take salt of wormwood, or bean-stalks, two scruples; dissolve in a pint of mountain wine.

This wine is a powerful diuretic, and therefore highly serviceable in dropsies. A gill may be taken every three or four hours.

Emetic wine.

Infuse an ounce of crocus metalorum, in a quart of white wine.

This wine is sometimes used in apoplectic fits. From three drachms, to an ounce and an half, may be mixed with any suitable julap; or a spoonful may be taken by itself, where the patient cannot swallow easily; and the dose repeated, as occasion requires: an ounce or two are also added to stimulating glysters, intended for the same disorder. For this last purpose the turbid wine is most proper.

Febrifuge wine.

Infuse an ounce and an half of the Peruvian bark in coarse powder, in a quart of red port, for two or three days, in a glass bottle tightly corked.

This method of giving the bark in intermitting fevers, is very efficacious, where no particular symptom renders wine improper. One, two, or three glasses may be taken during the interval of a fit. It is also an excellent stomachic, and strengthens digestion, if a glass be taken every day, about an hour before dinner.

The hydragogue wine.

Take Florentine orrice-root, and the inner bark of elder, of each an ounce; elecampane-root, and fenna leaves, of each half an ounce; jalap, two drachms; cinnamon, a drachm; infuse these ingredients, powdered, in a quart of white wine.

From three to five ounces may be taken in the morning, fasting; and the same quantity is sometimes repeated in the afternoon. This wine

strongly purges serous humours, and is prescribed in the dropsey with the greatest success.

Nitrated wine.

Dissolve half a drachm of purified nitre, in a pint of white wine.

This wine is an excellent diuretic medicine in dropxies, and also recruits the strength of the patient; it is generally prescribed after the operation of tapping, either alone, or as common drink, mixed with the common ptizan.

Treacle wine.

Take old Venice treacle, a drachm; dissolve it in half a pint of red wine.

A third part of the above quantity is given every quarter of an hour, to recover drowned persons, or such as are almost frozen to death.



THE

HOSPITAL called LA CHARITÉ.

The febrifuge apozem.

TAKE polypody of the oak, and Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, of each two ounces; salt of tartar, two scruples; boil them in two quarts of water, till one half is wasted away; just before the decoction is removed off the fire, add an handful of polypody-leaves; strain off the liquor for use.

The dose, a gill every four hours, during the absence of the fever-fit.

The purging febrifuge apozem.

Take Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, an ounce; polypody of the oak, two ounces; fenna leaves, two drachms; salt of tartar, a drachm; boil them in a pint of water, till there remains only three quarters of a pint; in the strained liquor, dissolve two drachms of Glauber's salt; and sweeten with solutive syrup of roses.

A gill may be taken, during the absence of the fever-fit, early in the morning; and the same quantity repeated every two hours. See page 116.

The apozem against the pleurisy.

Take fresh leaves of borage, bugloss, and wild succory, of each an handful; or a large pinch of each of the said dried herbs; simmer them slightly

in five quarts of water; and just before it is taken off the fire, add half an handful of dried ground-ivy; to every quart of liquor, add an ounce of syrup of ground-ivy.

A gill, or more, warmed, may be taken every two hours.

The scorbutic apozem.

Take burdock-root, and horse-radish, sliced thin, of each two ounces; fresh-water cresses, and scurvy-grass, of each an handful; pour thereon, three quarts of boiling water; let the whole stand to infuse, in warm ashes, in a strong glass vessel, closely stopped, all night long; then press out the liquor; and add to every quart thereof, two drachms of crude sal-armoniac; three ounces of the anti-scorbutic syrup of the Paris Dispensatory; and two drachms of spirit of scurvy-grass.

A cupful may be taken three times a-day. Its title expresses its virtues.

The absorbent bolus.

Take compound powder of crab's claws, a drachm; red coral, prepared, two scruples; mix into two bolusses, with syrup of coral.

One of these bolusses is to be taken at ten in the morning; the other, at four in the afternoon. Where disorders take their rise chiefly from acidities in the stomach and first passages, for the removal of such vellicating particles, nothing is so directly adapted as the obtunding and sheathing property of alkaline substances; such as crab's-eyes, coral, crab's-claws, chalk, &c.

The æthiopic bolus.

Take æthiops mineral, half a drachm; mix into a bolus, with conserve of elacampane.

This

This bolus is to be taken every night; it is of service in chronical distempers; and there is scarcely a better remedy for worms; but for this latter purpose, cathartics must be interposed in the intervals of taking it.

The anthelmintic bolus.

Take calomel, prepared, half a scruple; rhubarb, a scruple; jalap, eight grains; iocotorine aloes, two grains; oil of wormwood, two drops; mix into a bolus, with syrup of peach blossoms.

This bolus is to be taken in a morning early; it is a full dose for a grown person. See page 115.

Another for children.

Take calomel, prepared, five grains; rhubarb, eight grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of peach blossoms.

This bolus is to be taken every evening; or, if it purges too much, every other evening.

The aperient bolus.

Take of the aperient extract of iron, and gum-ammoniacum, of each one drachm; borax, forty grains; vitriolated tartar, and hog-lice, powdered, of each one drachm and fifteen grains; mix into a proper consistence, with the syrup of the five opening roots; and divide into twelve bolusses.

One of these may be taken twice a-day, in any obstructions; or where the aperient preparations of steel are required.

The asthmatic bolus.

Take flowers of sulphur, washed, one drachm; flowers of Benjamin, thirty-four grains; volatile salt of amber, forty grains; gum-ammoniacum, one drachm and a scruple; mix the whole together,

ther with conserve of elecampane; and divide into twelve bolusses.

One of these is to be taken every eight hours.

The astringent bolus.

Take armenian bole, mastich, and roch-alum, of each ten grains; and mix into a bolus, with conserve of roses.

This may be taken every four hours, in hemorrhages, old fluxes, &c; but should never be administered in fluxes, till after a few doses of rhubarb, an ipecacoanha vomit, and venesection.

The deobstruent bolus.

Take gum ammoniacum, and powdered millepedes, of each a drachm and fifteen grains; mercurial panacea, half a drachm; æthiops mineral, three drachms; make into twelve bolusses, with a sufficient quantity of conserve of marigolds.

One of these bolusses ought to be taken about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and another, at four o'clock in the afternoon, every day. This preparation is a very powerful deobstruent.

The dysenteric bolus.

Take ipecacoanha, in powder, a drachm; liquid laudanum, twelve drops; mix into a proper consistence, with Venice-treacle; and divide into forty-eight small bolusses; one of which is to be taken three or four times a-day. See page 115.

The febrifuge bolus.

Take of the Peruvian-bark, finely powdered, two drachms; nitre, fifteen grains; make into four bolusses, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of wormwood.

One

One of these may be taken every four hours, during the absence of the fever-fit. See page 116.

The febrifuge bolus for quartan agues.

Take of the Peruvian bark, finely powdered, two drachms; crude sal-armoniac, half a drachm; make into three bolusses, with tincture of hierapicra.

One of these may be taken every four hours, observing the above caution.

The hydragogue bolus.

Take succotorine aloes, a drachm; gamboge, ten grains; calomel, prepared, a scruple; oil of juniper, fifteen drops; make into a bolus, with syrup of buckthorn, for one dose.

This powerfully evacuates serosities by stool; and is therefore frequently prescribed in dropical and oedematous complaints.

The ipecacoanha bolus.

Take ipecacoanha, in fine powder, twelve grains; the scordium electuary, two scruples; divide into three bolusses.

One of these bolusses is to be taken at ten in the morning, at two in the afternoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon. This prescription is particularly calculated for dysenteries; the necessary precautions respecting its use, may be seen in page 115.

The pectoral bolus.

Take sperma-ceti, and chocolate, of each a drachm; Canadian-balsam, half a drachm; moist sugar, half an ounce; syrup of ground-ivy, a sufficient quantity; divide the whole into twelve bolusses.

One of these bolusses may be taken night and morning. This is a good prescription in all distempers of the breast, being both healing and balsamic; and likewise, very nourishing and restorative, in weakly constitutions.

The purging bolus.

Take pulp of cassia, a drachm and an half; rhubarb, half a drachm; cream of tartar, ten grains; jalap, six grains; make into a bolus, with the solutive syrup of roses.

An effectual, though gentle, cathartic.

The saponaceous bolus.

Take of the soap-pill of the Paris Dispensatory, twelve grains.

This is an admirable and safe opiate, and promotes the discharges both of sweat and urine; and is so aperient, that it may be safely used in asthma, when no other opiate dare be ventured on.

The cooling collyrium.

Take rose, frog-spawn, and plantane-waters, of each two ounces; the white of a new laid egg; sugar of lead, ten grains; shake them well together.

The detergent collyrium.

Take fennel, eye-bright, and rue waters, of each two ounces; succotorine aloes, half a drachm; white vitriol, six grains; sugar-candy, half a drachm.

The resolvent collyrium.

Take fennel and rue waters, and antimonial emetic wine, of each two ounces; camphorated spirit of wine, a drachm; white vitriol, half a scruple; sugar-candy, a scruple.

Another

Another resolvent collyrium.

Take red wine, six ounces; verdigrease, six grains.

The eyes may be washed, at discretion, with any of these; according to the particular intention required. See page 118.

The cassia decoction.

Take two pounds of Alexandrian cassia, bruised; and boil in fifteen pints of water; in the strained liquor, dissolve two ounces of Epsom salt.

Three or four large cupsful may be taken in a day. This decoction is a gentle laxative.

The compound cassia decoction.

Take of the cassia decoction, six ounces; fenna leaves, two drachms; simmer them together for one dose.

The cassia decoction with manna.

Take of the cassia decoction, six ounces; dissolve therein, two ounces of manna.

This is prescribed for a single dose, chiefly in nephritic disorders, and fits of the stone.

Decoction of fenna.

Take fenna leaves, Epsom salt, and tamarinds, of each an ounce; salt of tartar, a scruple; boil in a quart of water, a short time; then let the ingredients stand in infusion, till the liquor is quite cold; afterwards, strain off the clear infusion for use.

A tea-cupful, repeated at short intervals, as the stomach will bear it, proves a sufficiently efficacious, and not disagreeable, purge; but is apt to gripe the patient; for which reason, the prescription would be much amended, by the addition of a few carraways, or aniseeds.

The tamarind decoction.

Take pulp of tamarinds, two ounces; boil in a sufficient quantity of water, to a quart; and then dissolve therein half an ounce of Epsom salt.

A large cupful may be taken every three hours, till the body is sufficiently laxative.

The white decoction of Sydenham.

Take burnt hartshorn, half an ounce; crumb of a French roll, two ounces; simmer them together in three quarts of water; strain off the liquor; sweeten it; and add thereto, half an ounce of cinnamon-water.

A large cupful may be taken every hour, in fevers attended with a diarrhoea, fluxes, dysenteries, &c.

The common emulsion.

Take of the four greater cold seeds, two ounces; sweet almonds, blanched, four ounces; six bitter almonds; beat them in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle; pour thereon, ten quarts of water; mix into an emulsion; which strain; and sweeten, by adding an ounce and an half of the balsamic syrup; and two drachms of orange-water, to every quart.

This may be taken as ordinary drink, in disorders of the breast, dysuries, and nephritic complaints.

The emulsion with nitre.

Add to a quart of the above emulsion, half a drachm of nitre.

It is taken as the former; but is more cooling and diuretic.

The emollient fomentation.

Take leaves of mallows, marshmallows, melilot, and chamomile, of each an handful; boil them in

two quarts of water; and when the ingredients have almost boiled a sufficient length of time, add linseed, and fænugreek seed, of each a drachm.

The erysipelas fomentation.

Take flowers of elder, chamomile, and melilot, of each a large pinch; infuse in a pint of boiling water; in the strained liquor dissolve two drachms of Castile soap; and then add two ounces of spirit of wine.

Both these fomentations are to be used warm; and pieces of flannel dipped therein, should be applied to the part affected.

The antiscorbutic gargle.

Take of a decoction prepared from the leaves of agrimony, six ounces; lemon juice, two ounces; spirit of scurvy grass, a drachm.

The detergent gargle.

Take of a decoction prepared from the leaves of agrimony, eight ounces; dissolve therein a drachm of crystal mineral; honey of roses, two ounces.

The emollient gargle.

Boil four large figs, in a sufficient quantity of water, till there remains only six ounces; to which add an equal quantity of milk.

This gargle is to be used warm.

The refrigerant gargle.

Take water, half a pint; syrup of mulberries, two ounces; and render the mixture agreeably acid, with spirit of vitriol.

Simple hydromel.

Dissolve two ounces of virgin honey in a quart of boiling water.

This

This is used as common drink, in disorders of the breast.

Compound hydromel.

Take elecampane root cleansed, half an ounce; spignel root, two drachms; boil them in two quarts of water, and when almost boiled enough, add to the liquor two large pinches of hyssop, and the same quantity of ground-ivy; then strain off the decoction, and sweeten it with four ounces of virgin honey.

The dose a large cupful every two or three hours. A powerful expectorant.

The anodyne julap.

Take lettuce water, six ounces; syrup of white poppy heads, an ounce.

This is to be taken at night going to rest, and is the proper quantity for a single dose.

The anti-dysenteric julap.

Take of a decoction of plantane, and knot grass, or of the distilled waters of the above plants, of each three ounces; tincture of japan earth, twenty drops; oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of white poppy heads, of each an ounce.

To be taken in the evening.

The diuretic julap.

Take of the distilled water of pellitory of the wall, eight ounces; syrup of maiden hair, an ounce and an half; dulcified spirit of salt, a sufficient quantity to render the mixture agreeably acid.

Half of the above julap may be given directly; the remainder at night.

A liniment

A liniment for the pleurisy.

Take ointment of marshmallows, anodyne balsam, and oil of St. John's wort, of each two ounces.

The quantity of a nutmeg should be frequently rubbed in upon the part affected.

The astringent lochoch.

Take plantane-water, three ounces; mucilage of seawort prepared with rose-water, two ounces; roch alum, a scruple; syrup of comfrey, and of red rose-buds, of each an ounce.

The dose a large spoonful every hour. It is prescribed in dysenteries, and corrosions of the intestines.

The simple lochoch.

Take oil of sweet almonds, four ounces; syrup of marshmallows, and of red peppies, of each one ounce.

The dose, a pap-spoonful every hour, in coughs, and diseases of the breast.

The vulnerary lochoch.

Take of the vulnerary infusion, two ounces; oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of balsam of Tolu, of each one ounce.

The dose the same as the former. It is used in the same disorders, but promotes expectoration more powerfully.

The anthelmintic oily mixture.

Take oil of sweet almonds, four ounces; lemon-juice, two ounces.

The above mixture is to be taken in the morning fasting. See page 149.

The

The aperient mixture.

Take extract of hops, and salt of wormwood, prepared as directed by Tachenius, of each twelve grains; Riverius's salt of steel, three grains; dissolve in four ounces of clarified juice of chervil.

The above quantity may be taken night and morning. It is an efficacious remedy in obstructions of the liver and spleen, the jaundice, and hypochondriacal disorders, and provokes urine, and the menses.

The arcanum mixture.

Dissolve two drachms of arcanum duplicatum, in a sufficient quantity of boiling water; add thereto half an ounce of solutive syrup of roses.

The above quantity is to be taken in the morning fasting. It operates as a diuretic, sudorific, and, as the humours are disposed, sometimes as a cathartic.

The astringent mixture.

Take of the distilled waters, or decoctions of plantane, and knot-grass, of each two ounces; lime-water, an ounce; Japan-earth, and armenian bole, of each a drachm and an half; syrup of quinces, one ounce and an half: thirty drops of the thebaic tincture are sometimes added to the above mixture.

A third part of the above is to be taken at ten in the morning, at two o'clock, and at four in the afternoon. It is calculated against dysenteries, and diarrhoeas; in which, after proper evacuations, it eases the griping pains, and generally stops the discharge.

The cassia mixture with emetic tartar.

Take of the simple cassia decoction, twelve ounces; tartar emetic, four grains.

The cephalic mixture.

Take betony, and simple mint waters, of each three ounces; male piony root in powder, half a drachm; spirit of hartshorn, twelve drops; anti-spasmodic powder of the Paris dispensatory, a drachm; syrup of French lavender, half an ounce.

Four large spoonfuls are to be taken discretionally. It surprisingly relieves hypochondriacal, hysterical, epileptic, and spasmodic disorders; and removes the languors, head-aches, inflation of the stomach, flatulent cholics, and other symptoms attending those distempers, especially in old people, and those of a phlegmatic habit.

The cordial mixture.

Take carduus, and balm, simple waters, of each an ounce; water distilled from the three nuts, two ounces; simple cinnamon water, half an ounce; hyacinth confection, three drachms; syrup of clove-julliflowers, one ounce.

The diuretic cordial mixture.

Take of the water distilled from pellitory of the wall, six ounces; syrup of lemons, one ounce; dulcified spirit of nitre, thirty drops; Paracelsus's lily, twenty drops.

The dose, a large spoonful every hour.

The dysenteric cordial mixture.

Take plantane, and balm, simple waters, of each two ounces; simple cinnamon water, half an ounce; confection of hyacinth, and diascordium, of each a drachm; ipecacoanha, twelve grains; liquid laudanum, forty drops.

The dose a large spoonful every hour. This is a specific remedy in cold dysenteries, when many different medicines have been unsuccessfully tried, and the body by these has been sufficiently prepared.

The greater cordial mixture.

Take of the water distilled from the three nuts, four ounces; treacle water, one ounce; simple-cinnamon water, half an ounce; volatile salt of hartshorn, half a drachm; confection of alkermes, two drachms; syrup of clove gilliflowers, an ounce; Paracelsus's lily, twenty drops.

A large spoonful of the above mixture may be administered every hour. Wherever the fibres are too rigid, the heat intense, and the humours inclined to an alkaline putrefaction, as is the case in most acute diseases, cordial medicines must be very prejudicial, as they increase the rapidity, heat, and tendency to putrefaction; though they may afford a little present relief, by raising the spirits, and warming the stomach: and if they raise a sweat before the peccant humours are sufficiently concocted, they injure in proportion to the degree of sweat, and quantity of fluid, that is expelled through the cutaneous pores.

The emetic mixture.

Dissolve six grains of tartar emetic, in ten ounces of water.

One half is to be taken immediately; the remainder two hours afterwards, if the first dose does not operate sufficiently.

The febrifuge mixture.

Take of the febrifuge wine of the Paris dispensatory, four ounces; brandy, two ounces; Peruvian bark in fine powder, half an ounce; crude sal armoniac, a drachm.

In old intermittents, particularly quartans, this mixture is a most efficacious remedy, provided the whole quantity is administered immediately before the fit comes on; a circumstance that must be carefully observed.

The manna mixture with oil.

Take Calabrian manna, two ounces; dissolve in four ounces of water; then add two ounces of oil of almonds.

This is usually given in inflammations of the viscera, obstinate costiveness, and nephritic disorders.

The oily mixture.

Take oil of almonds, four ounces; syrup of marshmallows, two ounces.

One half is administered at ten in the morning, the remainder at two in the afternoon.

It is an excellent emollient pectoral, in pleurisies, and peripneumonies; and is also highly serviceable in inflammations of the viscera, and in fits of the stone.

The oily mixture with Kermes mineral,

Is made by adding six grains of Kermes mineral to the above.

The dose is a large spoonful every hour. This is not only a more powerful expectorant than the simple oily mixture, but is also a great attenuant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent: it ought however to be carefully observed, never to administer Kermes mineral, until the quantity of the blood has been diminished, and the fluids are sufficiently diluted.

The common purging mixture.

Take infusion of senna, six ounces; lenitive electuary, two drachms; solutive syrup of roses, one ounce; powder of jalap, twelve grains.

The hydragogue purging mixture.

Infuse a scruple of jalap in powder, in six ounces of white wine, during an whole night; shake the bottle well in the morning, and add thereto two drachms

drachms of Epſom ſalt; ſyrup of buckthorn, an ounce.

The purging mixture uſually preſcribed againſt the itch.

Take infuſion of ſenna, ſix ounces; confection called hamech, half an ounce; ſyrup of buckthorn, one ounce.

The purging mixture for the painter's cholic.

Take infuſion of ſenna, ſix ounces; diaphænicum, half an ounce; ſyrup of buckthorn, one ounce and an half; jalap, fifteen grains.

The purging mixture for worms.

Take infuſion of ſenna, ſix ounces; confection of hamech, two drachms; rhubarb, half a drachm; ſyrup of peach bloſſoms, one ounce.

N. B. Each of theſe is a doſe for a grown perſon.

The greater mixture againſt ſpitting of blood.

Take of the depurated juice of ſtinging nettles, ſix ounces; ſyrup of red roſe-leaves, or of quinces, two ounces.

One third part is to be taken every four hours. This is alſo a good preſcription in humoral old coughs, an immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids, and in bloody urine.

The leſſer mixture againſt ſpitting of blood.

Take plantane, and comfrey waters, or of the decoctions of thoſe plants, of each one ounce and an half; armenian bole, and japan earth, of each a ſcruple; ſyrup of coral, half an ounce; ſyrup of amber, two drachms.

The above quantity may be taken night and morning; obſerving the uſual cautions with reſpect to aſtringent medicines.

The

The sudorific mixture in the pleurisy and peripneumony.

Take depurated juice of borrag, four ounces; diaphoretic antimony, half an ounce; prepared goat's blood, two drachms.

One half is given warm at ten in the morning; the remainder, at two in the afternoon. When juice of borrag is prescribed alone, three ounces are to be taken warm, every four hours.

The universal purging mixture.

Dissolve two ounces of manna in six ounces of water; then add an ounce of catholicon.

The compound ditto,

Is made by adding to the above, eight grains of powder of ipecacoanha.

It is calculated for dysenteric disorders, and diarrhœas of long standing.

The mixture against vomiting.

Take simple mint-water, two ounces; cinnamon-water, and lemon-juice, of each an ounce; liquid laudanum, twenty drops.

The dose, a large spoonful every hour, or oftener, if required.

The aperient ptizan.

Take roots of quick-grass, the strawberry-plant, wild succory, rest-harrow, and caltrops, of each an ounce; boil them an whole hour in five quarts of water; when almost boiled enough, add an ounce of liquorice-root; and dissolve in every quart of liquor, half a drachm of nitre.

It is used as common drink. See page 167.

The greater aperient ptizan.

Take of the opening saffron of steel, and crude tartar, both tied up in a piece of linen, of each

K

two

two ounces; roots of dandelion, celandine, asparagus, butcher's-broom, polypody of the oak, and eringo, of each an ounce; boil them an whole hour in six quarts of water; when the decoction is almost finished, add an handful of germander-leaves; liquorice-root, an ounce; purified nitre, half an ounce; to every quart of the above decoction, add forty live millepedes, bruised in a marble mortar.

The dose, a large cupful every hour. An efficacious remedy in obstructions of the viscera.

A drachm and an half of arcanum duplicatum is sometimes dissolved in a pint and an half of the greater aperient ptizan, a large cupful is then to be taken every four hours.

The astringent ptizan.

Take washed rice, and hartshorn-shavings, of each an ounce; dried roots of the greater comfrey, an ounce; or three ounces of the fresh roots; pomegranate shells, an ounce; boil them half an hour in five quarts of water.

The dose, a large cupful every hour, in fluxes of the belly. See the rice ptizan.

Dock-root ptizan.

Take of the fresh roots of the sharp-pointed dock, two ounces; or six drachms of the dried root; elecampane-root, an ounce; boil them half an hour in five quarts of water; towards the end of the coction, add half an ounce of liquorice-root, bruised.

A quarter of a pint may be taken every hour.

The compound dock-root ptizan.

Dissolve a drachm and an half of arcanum duplicatum in a pint of the above ptizan.

This

This quantity is to be divided into three doses; each to be taken at the distance of five hours from the former. It is a most excellent antiscorbutic, cleanses and purifies the blood, and is good in the rheumatism, jaundice, and all manner of scabby, itchy eruptions on the skin.

The rice ptizan.

Take washed rice, freed from its husks, two ounces; burnt hartshorn, and red rose-buds, of each an ounce; boil them in five quarts of water to a gallon; then infuse therein, half an ounce of liquorice-root, bruised.

To be used for common drink, in diarrhoeas, dysenteries, &c.

The rose ptizan.

Take red rose-leaves, freed from their cups, and dried, an ounce and an half; infuse them in two quarts of boiling water; let them stand to infuse till cold; then add thereto, thirty drops of spirit of vitriol; and sweeten to the palate with syrup of pomegranate-shells.

A good gargle, and a grateful julap, well suited for taking after medicines of a solid form, in all cases that require mild refrigerants and sub-astringents.

The scorzonera ptizan.

Take fresh scorzonera-roots, cleansed and bruised, three ounces; or one ounce of the dried roots; boil in five quarts of water to a gallon; then infuse therein, half an ounce of liquorice-root.

This may be drank at discretion, to promote sweating. See page 170.

The sudorific ptizan.

Take guaiacum-shavings, and China-root, cut in thin slices, of each two ounces; sarsaparilla, cut small, and burdock-root, of each three ounces; salt of tartar, a drachm; macerate them with heat, for twelve hours, in six quarts of water, in an earthen vessel; afterwards boil to a gallon; and when the coction is almost finished, add sassafras-shavings, an ounce; sliced liquorice-root, half an ounce; aniseed, and coriander-seed, bruised, of each two pinches; strain off the liquor for use.

The dose, half a pint, warmed, every four hours. It greatly promotes insensible perspiration; and sheathes up such acrimonious salts in the humours, as erode the small glands, and deform the skin; upon which account, it is justly entitled a sweetner of the blood; and is of service in the itch, leprosy, venereal, scorbutic, and even scrophulous complaints, and old ulcers, by lessening the quantity of humours flowing thither, and blunting their acrimony.

The sudorific emulsion.

Take of the above sudorific ptizan, and of the common emulsion, page 137, of each a pint; mix them together.

This quantity is to be drank in a day.

The laxative and sudorific ptizan.

Boil a drachm of the best rhubarb in a pint and an half of the sudorific ptizan; as soon as the decoction is removed from the fire, add thereto, two drachms of senna-leaves; in the strained liquor, dissolve two ounces of compound syrup of apples, or of solutive syrup of roses.

Half a pint is to be taken at five, six, and eight o'clock in the morning.

The vermifuge ptizan.

Take crude quicksilver, tied up in a piece of linen rag, half a pound; fern roots, two ounces; boil them an whole hour in five quarts of water; and when almost boiled enough, add an handful of centaury tops.

A gill may be taken every hour.

The vulnerary ptizan.

Infuse a large pinch of the vulnerary herbs of Switzerland, in a quart of boiling water, in a close covered vessel.

A gill, or more, may be taken every hour, in wounds of the internal parts.

The pectoral vulnerary ptizan.

Take of the vulnerary ptizan, and the pectoral ptizan, page 170, of each a quart; mix them together, and use for common drink, in inward wounds, bruises, and all disorders of the breast and lungs.

Tincture of jalap.

Take jalap, and Florentine orrice-roots, finely powdered, of each an ounce; French brandy, a pint; digest them together twenty-four hours, in a sand heat; then filter the liquor, and keep it for use.

The dose, an ounce or two in the morning early, according to the strength and age of the patient.

Tincture of rhubarb.

Take of a strong decoction of plantane-leaves, six ounces; rhubarb, in fine powder, two drachms; manna, two ounces.

The above is a proper quantity for two doses, unless the person is of a very strong constitution.

Mineral water.

Take of water, a quart; dissolve therein, four grains of tartar emetic; and three drachms of Rochelle salt.

The dose, a quarter of a pint every two hours.
See page 173.



THE

THE
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INVALEDs,
A T P A R I S.

The antiscorbutic apozem.

TAKE roots of the greater burdock, and elecampane, of each three drachms; boil them in six pints of water to two quarts; then infuse in the boiling liquor, horse-rhadiſh, ſcraped, water-creſſes, brooklime, and ſcurvy-graſs, of each two ounces; and when the decoction is cold, ſtrain out the herbs, and add to every quart, fifteen grains of crude ſal-armoniac; ſyrup of lemons, an ounce.

The doſe, half a pint twice or three times a-day.

The aperient apozem.

Take freſh roots of butcher's-broom, greater celandine, madder, wild dock, and aſparagus, of each an ounce; boil in ſix quarts of water to five quarts; then add twelve winter-cherries; water-creſſes, and pellitory of the wall, of each an handful; let them ſimmer gently a few minutes in the decoction; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add to every quart, ten grains of purified nitre; Glauber's ſalt, and ſyrup of the five opening roots, of each an ounce.

Half a pint may be taken three or four times a day.

The bitter apozem.

Take of the great wild water dock root, half an ounce; wild succory, borragé, and bugloss-leaves, of each two handfuls; simmer them slightly in seven pints of water; strongly press out the liquor, and add to every quart, an ounce of syrup of violets.

The dose, half a pint three or four times a-day. It is a good anti-scorbutic; and of service also in rheumatic complaints, and chronical disorders, proceeding from obstructions of the viscera.

The cooling apozem.

Take strawberry-roots, and sorrel-roots, of each two ounces; leaves of endive, wood-sorrel, lettuce, and purslane, of each an handful; boil them in a gallon of water, to three quarts and a pint; add to every quart of the liquor, two ounces of syrup of lemons.

The dose the same as the former; or it may be used as common drink.

The febrifuge apozem.

Take of the Peruvian-bark, grossly powdered, an ounce; gentian-root, two drachms; leaves of germander, white hore-hound, lesser centaury, and wormwood, of each a drachm; boil them in a quart of water; and add to every pint, an ounce of the syrup of the five opening roots.

The dose, a gill every three or four hours, during the absence of the fever.

The pectoral febrifuge apozem.

To the same ingredients as in the former prescription, leaving out the wormwood, and hore-hound, add liquorice-root, bruised, a quarter of an ounce; boil them as above directed; and, towards

wards the end of the boiling, infuse in the liquor, red poppies, and colt's-foot, of each two large pinches; let the liquor stand till cold; and then mix into an emulsion, with an ounce of the four cold seeds; and sweeten it with syrup of red poppies, and marshmallows, of each an ounce.

The dose, a gill every four or six hours. Its title expresses its virtues.

The purging febrifuge apozem.

Take of the Peruvian bark grossly powdered, an ounce; fenna leaves, a drachm; Epsom salt, and Glauber's salt, of each half an ounce; boil them in three pints of water to a quart; to the strained liquor add syrup of apples, an ounce.

The dose a gill every three or four hours, during the absence of the fever fit.

The pectoral apozem.

Take of fresh marshmallow root, an ounce; boil in a gallon of the common ptizan; infuse in this decoction, leaves of ground-ivy, Canadian maidenhair, scabious, bugloss, and sanicle, flowers of mountain-goldylocks, coltsfoot, and red poppies, of each a large pinch; sweeten the apozem with syrup of marshmallows.

The dose a gill every four or six hours, in disorders of the breast.

The æthiopic bolus.

Take æthiops mineral prepared by trituration, two scruples; make into a bolus with conserve of marygolts.

This bolus may be taken once or twice a-day: it is frequently of service in some chronical disorders, and there is hardly a better remedy for worms; but, for this intention, a few doses of

purging physic should be interposed in the intervals of taking it.

The antidyenteric bolus.

Take ipecacoanha, ten grains; diascordium, two scruples; syrup of rhubarb, enough to form the whole into three bolusses; one of which may be taken every eight hours.

The aperient bolus.

Take gum ammoniacum, and aperient saffron of iron, of each half a scruple; Glauber's salt, fifteen grains; prepared hog lice, eight grains; calomel prepared, six grains; sprup of the five opening roots, a sufficient quantity.

This bolus may be taken at night going to rest. It is a powerful deobstruent, in obstinate chlorotic cases, and in all obstructions of the viscera.

The asthmatic bolus.

Take spermaceti, half a drachm; flowers of benjamin, five grains; conserve of elecampane, a scruple; and mix into a bolus, with the pectoral syrup, or syrup of saffron.

One of these bolusses may be taken every four or six hours, with two or three table-spoonfuls of the ammoniacum mixture.

The febrifuge bolus.

Take Peruvian bark in fine powder, a drachm and an half; Venice treacle, half a drachm; mix into a bolus, with syrup of wormwood.

The cautions necessary in the use of the bark, are laid down in page 116.

The purging febrifuge bolus.

Take Peruvian bark in fine powder, half a drachm; jalap, six grains; Glauber's salt, a scruple;

ple; rhubarb, and senna, of each eight grains; gum aloes, one grain; mix into a bolus, with syrup of orange peels.

This bolus, and the purging febrifuge apozem, are particularly calculated against quartan agues, and intermittents of long standing, where obstructions are supposed to exist in the viscera, and purging is necessary to evacuate in part the peccant humours.

The hydragogue bolus.

Take prepared calomel, diagridium, and rozin of jalap, of each ten grains; mix into a bolus, with syrup of buckthorn.

A very strong drastic purge, intended for drop-sical cases, and others, where large evacuations by stool are required. See page 117.

The pectoral bolus.

Take spermaceti, twelve grains; Poterius's antichectic, six grains; saffron, two grains; Canadian balsam, two drops; mix into a bolus, with syrup of marshmallows.

It is an excellent detergent in disorders of the breast; and may be taken every night and morning, or, if necessary, every eight hours, with a gill of the pectoral apozem.

The turpentine bolus.

Take a drachm of turpentine, thrice washed in the distilled water of pellitory of the wall, and form into three bolusses, with liquorice-powder.

One of these bolusses may be taken every six or eight hours, in ulcers of the lungs, and urinary passages, which it deterges, and cleanses from gravel, and mucous concretions. It should be given, with great caution, in the latter end of a gonorrhoea; because, if taken too soon, it some-

times occasions an hernia humoralis; and, if used in too large quantities, or continued too long, weakens the parts, and causes involuntary emissions.

Daran's emollient and healing bougies.

Take virgin's wax, four ounces; sperma-ceti, an ounce and an half; unguentum rosatum of the Paris Dispensatory, and the ceruss plaister of the same, of each an ounce; melt the whole together; and, if the composition seems too hard, add a little oil of almonds. Form bougies thereof, according to the rules of art.

This composition is far more rational, as well as simple, than the following one.

Daran's resolvent bougies.

Take sallad-oil, a pint; red wine, half a pint; a living pigeon, or chicken, plucked; put the whole into a new earthen pipkin; and boil them, over an equal fire, till the wine be consumed; then take out the pigeon; and melt in the remaining fluid, yellow wax, and Burgundy pitch, of each four ounces; sperma-ceti, two ounces; and of the plaister called diabotanium of the Paris Dispensatory, one ounce. Afterwards, add of the powder of the burnt sole of a shoe, from two drachms to two ounces, according as it is desired to render the bougies more or less caustic; stir the whole, till the composition has acquired a proper consistence; then form bougies thereof, according to the rules of art, as described page 78.

That this is the true receipt, is beyond a doubt; from Dr. Astruc's positive assertion, when he published it, and Daran's silence: and supposing it to be so, how little they have merited their vast reputation, preferably to the compositions of other eminent

ROYAL HOSPITAL AT PARIS. 205

eminent surgeons, appears evidently on the distinct examination of the fitness of each ingredient to the real intention of cure, or form of the remedy.

The cataplasm for inflamed eyes.

Mix the pulp of a rotten, or roasted apple with a sufficient quantity of new milk; and boil to a proper consistence.

A fresh cataplasm should be applied, at least, every night and morning.

The cataplasm for the quinsy.

Take of swallow's nests, four ounces; linseed-flour, a drachm; beat them together in a mortar, with an ounce of elder-vinegar, and a little linseed-oil.

A collyrium for an inflammation of the eyes.

Take white vitriol, a drachm; camphor, twelve grains; Florentine orrice-root, in fine powder, a scruple; mix them in a mortar, with the white of an egg, boiled hard; infuse the mass four hours, in plantane and rose-waters, of each six ounces; and afterwards, rub the mixture a second time in a marble mortar, until the ingredients are perfectly dissolved; then strain off the liquor for use.

It is used in the same manner as other eye-waters.

The antiscorbutic electuary.

Take treacle, three quarters of a pound; Salmon's electuary, two ounces; conserve of sorrel, one pound, two ounces and an half; conserve of orange-peels, and conserve of elecampane, of each ten ounces; gentian-root, birthwort, elecampane, and dodder of thyme-roots, of each six ounces; juniper-berries, mustard-seed, and seeds of horse-rhadiſh, of each half a pound; wormwood,

wormwood, and sage, of each six ounces; chamomile-flowers, seven ounces; socotorine aloes, myrrh, and olibanum, of each two ounces; cubebbs, six drachms and an half; opening saffron of iron, and nitre, of each two drachms; extracts of mustard, of garden-crelles, of dittander, and of scurvy-grass, of each seven ounces; mix into a proper consistence, with syrup of green nuts, made while the nuts retain a glutinous quality.

The dose, a drachm every night and morning. Its title sufficiently expresses its virtues.

The aperient purging electuary.

Take saffron of iron, prepared with May dew, half an ounce; fenna-leaves, two drachms; rhubarb, a drachm; Glauber's salt, two drachms; salt of wormwood, half a drachm; jalap, a drachm; hiera picra, a scruple; cinnamon, crude salt armoniac, myrrh, and gum ammoniacum, of each half a drachm; mix into an electuary, with syrup of peach-blossoms, or the solutive syrup.

The dose, a drachm and an half once or twice a day, as the constitution may require. A powerful deobstruent, that will prove of singular benefit in almost all chronic diseases, as they commonly proceed from obstructions formed in some of the viscera, or other parts.

The asthmatic electuary.

Take flowers of brimstone, two ounces; Florentine orrice root, half an ounce; prepared milpepes, and levigated amber, of each two drachms; myrrh, and gum benjamin, of each half a drachm; saffron, and Kermes mineral, of each ten grains; mix into an electuary, with oxymel of squills.

The dose, a drachm every night and morning. It powerfully deterges the bronchia, incides viscidities, and promotes insensible perspiration.

The astringent electuary.

Take conserve of roses, an ounce; prepared coral, crab's eyes, and armenian bole, of each a drachm; dragon's blood, half a drachm; japan earth, twenty-four grains; compound Tragacanth powder, and levigated bloodstone, of each two scruples: mix into an electuary, with syrup of quinces.

The dose half a drachm, every six or eight hours.

The febrifuge electuary.

Take Peruvian bark in powder, two ounces; mix into a proper consistence, with syrup of wormwood.

The dose, a drachm, night and morning, or three times a-day.

The purging febrifuge electuary.

Take Peruvian bark in powder, an ounce; Epsom salt, three drachms; diaphoretic antimony, a drachm; rhubarb, half a drachm; jalap, a scruple; aloes, eight grains; syrup of orange-peels, or compound syrup of apples, enough to bring the whole to a proper consistence.

The dose, a drachm and an half, two or three times a day. See page 50.

The stomachic electuary.

Take conserve of elecampane, conserve of wormwood, and Salmon's electuary, of each half an ounce; prepared crab's eyes, a drachm; salt of wormwood, cinnamon, and cloves, of each two scruples; mix into an electuary, with syrup of wormwood.

The dose, a drachm, two or three times a-day.
A good warm stomachic medicine.

The

The common emulsion.

Take of the four cold seeds, half an ounce; white poppy-seed, two drachms; blanched almonds, No. six; barley-water, a quart; make into an emulsion, according to the rules of art; and, to the strained liquor, add syrup of violets, an ounce; nitre, ten grains.

It may be used as common drink, in stranguries, nephritic disorders, &c.

The purging emulsion.

Take rozin of jalap, or of scammony, eight grains; rub in a marble mortar, with the yolk of an egg; add, by degrees, six ounces of almond milk; syrup of marshmallows, an ounce: an agreeable flavour may be communicated, by the addition of a little orange flower-water.

The antiscorbutic gargle.

Take agrimony, and bramble leaves, of each half an handful; sorrel leaves, an handful; boil them in a quart of water: afterwards take the herbs out of the decoction, and, while boiling hot, infuse therein six ounces of water-creffes; scurvy-grass, and brook-lime, of each two ounces: simmer the liquor a few minutes; and, when cold, add oil of camphor, two drachms; crude sal armoniac, half an ounce.

Another antiscorbutic gargle.

Take whole barley, and garden-creffes, of each two ounces; boil them in five quarts of water to a gallon; squeeze the liquor from the herbs, and in the hot decoction dissolve roch allum, an ounce; crude sal armoniac, half an ounce.

The

The cooling gargle.

Dissolve half a drachm of nitre in twelve ounces of water; add thereto distilled vinegar, two ounces; syrup of mulberries, an ounce.

A gargle for ulcers in the mouth and fauces.

Take barley, half an handful; red rose-buds, two large pinches; wormwood, and centaury tops, of each a large pinch: boil in three pints of water to a quart; strain off the liquor from the herbs, and add honey of roses, an ounce and an half; Lanfranc's collyrium, two drachms; sugar-candy, half an ounce.

The anodyne glyster.

Take bran, and mullein, of each an handful; linseed bruised, a large pinch; boil in a sufficient quantity of water: to the strained liquor add anodyne balsam, an ounce; or a quarter of an ounce of Roman philonium.

The anti-dysenteric glyster.

With the preceding glyster, instead of philonium, or the anodyne balsam, mix syrup of white poppy-heads, an ounce; powder of ipecacoanha, half a drachm.

This glyster deterges ulcerations in the bowels, by the mucus contained in ipecacoanha; by which it also in some degree sheathes the villous coat of the intestines, when abraded by this disease. It also powerfully agitates and unloads the intestinal glands.

The carminative glyster.

Take chamomile flowers, and melilot, of each half an handful; aniseeds, and fennel seed bruised, of each a drachm: boil in a sufficient quantity of water; to the strained liquor add oil of dill prepared by decoction, an ounce.

The emollient glyster.

Boil an handful of the emollient herbs, in a sufficient quantity of water; to the strained liquor add four ounces of honey.

The emollient laxative glyster.

Dissolve in ten ounces of the emollient decoction, lenitive electuary, an ounce; Epsom salt, three drachms.

The lenient glyster.

Mix the yolks of two eggs, with twelve ounces of milk; Venice treacle, and Roman philonium, of each half a drachm.

The purging glyster.

Boil half an ounce of fenna-leaves, in twelve ounces of the emollient decoction; dissolve in the strained liquor, an ounce of diaphœnicum.

The compound purging glyster.

In the preceding glyster, instead of diaphœnicum, dissolve two ounces of the universal purging electuary; turbid antimonial wine, three ounces; Epsom salt, three drachms.

Asthmatic hydromel.

Take fresh elecampane-root, two ounces; spig-nel-root, two drachms; ground-ivy, and hyssop, of each two handuls; simmer the roots in a sufficient quantity of simple hydromel, till there remains only two quarts; when almost boiled enough, add the herbs cut small, and let them stand to infuse, till the liquor is quite cold; then strain it off clear for use.

This is undoubtedly an exceeding good pectoral. The dose, a gill two or three times a-day, or even oftener. Simple hydromel is prepared by boiling an

an ounce and an half of honey, in a quart of water, carefully taking off the scum as it rises.

The anti-dysenteric julap.

Take plantane, and rose-waters, of each two ounces; cinnamon-water, two drachms; dissolve therein, of the scordium electuary, half a drachm; syrup of white poppy-heads, half an ounce; oil of almonds, an ounce.

The dose, three or four table-spoonfuls after every loose stool.

The diuretic julap.

Take of the water distilled from pellitory of the wall, four ounces; prepared hog-lice, in powder, twenty-four grains; nitre, eight grains; syrup of the five opening roots, an ounce; spirit of turpentine, fifteen drops.

The dose, three table-spoonfuls two or three times a-day.

The lenient julap.

Take of the distilled waters of lettuce, and endive, of each two ounces; syrup of white poppy-heads, an ounce; or liquid laudanum, twelve drops.

The dose, two large spoonfuls as often as occasion may require.

The anodyne liniment.

Take oil of almonds, an ounce; mix therewith, liquid laudanum, and tincture of castor, of each half a drachm.

This is intended to give ease where the pain is exquisite and intolerable, in rheumatic, scorbutic, or nephritic cases.

The

The pile liniment.

Take equal parts of ointment of marshmallows, and ointment of poplar; linseed-oil, a sufficient quantity; mix them together.

The rheumatic liniment.

Take oil of nutmegs, and anodyne balsam, of each an ounce; camphor, (dissolved in spirit of wine) a drachm; volatile spirit of sal-armoniac, and oil of turpentine, of each a drachm.

This is an excellent external application, in old rheumatic, and ischiatic pains, if well rubbed into the part, two or three times a-day.

Pectoral lozenges.

Take marshmallow root finely powdered, an ounce; loaf sugar, half a pound; mix into a stiff paste, with mucilage of marshmallow roots, or of gum dragant, and form into lozenges.

These are chiefly used to remove hoarseness, and tickling coughs; they should be frequently held in the mouth, and be suffered to melt therein gradually.

Sulphurated lozenges.

Taste loaf sugar finely powdered, half a pound; flowers of brimstone, six drachms; Florentine orrice-root, two drachms; form into lozenges, with mucilage of gum dragant.

These give great ease to those troubled with the piles; are serviceable in asthmatic disorders; and every preparation from sulphur is very effectual in preventing the operation of mercury on the salivary glands.

The absorbent mixture.

Take prepared hartshorn, crab's eyes, and coral, of each half a drachm; distilled waters of
borrage,

horrage, and of bugloss, of each two ounces; syrup of marshmallows, an ounce.

Two table-spoonfuls may be taken three or four times in a day, to destroy acidities in the first passages, and to remove the heart-burn.

The anodyne and diaphoretic mixture.

Take of the distilled waters of carduus benedictus, of lime-flowers, scabious, and meadow-sweet, of each an ounce; black cherry-water, half an ounce; cinnamon-water, and orange flower-water, of each two drachms; countess of Kent's powder, and diaphoretic antimony, of each a drachm; confection of kermes, a drachm and an half; syrup of white poppy-heads, an ounce and an half.

The dose, two table-spoonfuls every four or six hours.

The antiscorbutic mixture.

Take diaphoretic antimony, a scruple; Venice treacle, and diascordium, of each half a drachm; syrup of scurvy-grass, half an ounce; spirit of scurvy-grass, two drachms; of the water distilled from the antiscorbutic plants, three ounces.

A tea-cupful may be taken night and morning. It is particularly calculated for scorbutic complaints from a cold cause.

The astringent mixture.

Take plantane-water, three ounces; sealed earth, twenty-four grains; burnt alum, twelve grains; syrup of quinces, an ounce.

One fourth part may be taken every six hours. It is a powerful astringent.

The astringent mixture for a dysentery.

Take plantane, and rose-waters, of each four ounces; the jacinth confection, half a drachm; simarouba,

simarouba bark, a scruple; the scordium electuary, a drachm; syrup of quinces, an ounce.

Three or four table spoonfuls may be taken after every stool. Simarouba bark has been found to answer in fluxes of the bloody, mucous, and serosobilious kinds; wherein ipecacoanha and other medicines have failed.

The cordial astringent mixture.

Take germander, and juniper waters, of each two ounces; cinnamon-water, two drachms; prepared coral, and sealed earth, of each twenty-four grains; syrup of quinces, an ounce; thebaic tincture, twenty drops.

The dose, three large spoonfuls every six hours, or after each loose stool.

The cordial mixture.

Take borrag, and bugloss-waters, of each two ounces; orange flower-water, an ounce; syrup of cloves, half an ounce; confection of jacinth, and of kermes, of each twenty-four grains; spirituous cinnamon-water, a drachm.

The compound cordial mixture.

Take scabious, and viper-grass waters, of each two ounces; cinnamon-water, half an ounce; powdered vipers, a scruple; Venice treacle, two scruples; syrup of clove gilliflowers, an ounce; spirit of hartshorn, and Paracelsus's lily, of each twenty drops.

Three or four table-spoonfuls may be taken every four or six hours, in cases where cordials are required; for the necessary cautions to be observed in the use of such medicines, see page 156.

The epileptic mixture.

Take piony, and lime-flower waters, of each two ounces; crude sal-armoniac, and borax, of

each fifteen grains; garden valerian root, powdered, two drachms; mistletoe, powdered, a drachm; tincture of castor, fifteen drops; syrup of French lavender, an ounce.

Two large spoonfuls are to be taken every four or six hours. It is an excellent medicine, not only for the purpose its title expresses, but also for obstinate head aches, hysterical, and the different kinds of nervous disorders; and is a principal antispasmodic.

The mixture against spitting of blood.

Take depurated juice of nettles, and syrup of red roses, of each an ounce; syrup of plantane, two ounces.

Half of the above mixture is to be taken every night and morning.

The vulnerary and pectoral mixture.

Take borage, and bugloss-waters, of each two ounces; vulnerary-water, half an ounce; spirituous cinnamon-water, a drachm; sperma-ceti, rubbed with loaf-sugar, a drachm; Poterius's antihætic, a scruple; Venice-treacle, half a drachm; syrup of marshmallows, an ounce.

The dose, a table-spoonful every four or six hours. Its title expresses its virtues.

The plaister called ceroneum.

Take black pitch, ten ounces; bee's wax, twelve ounces; rozin, two pounds and an half; tallow, four ounces; myrrh, in powder, frankincense, and red-lead, in fine powder, of each two ounces; mix into a plaister, over a slow fire.

The common epispastic plaister.

Mix two ounces of powdered Spanish flies, with a sufficient quantity of leaven, and vinegar, and add thereto, a little turpentine.

This answers the purpose for which it is intended extremely well. To prevent a strangury, let the patient drink plentifully of the common emulsion during its application.

The cassia potion.

Infuse a drachm and an half of senna-leaves, in six ounces of boiling-water; dissolve therein, pulp of cassia, and manna, of each an ounce and an half.

One half is to be taken in the morning early; the remainder, two hours after, if the first dose does not operate.

The compound cassia potion.

Dissolve in the above cassia potion, Epsom salt, a drachm; compound syrup of apples, or solutive syrup of roses, two ounces. To be taken as the former.

The hydragogue potion.

Take senna leaves, two drachms; Glauber's salt, a drachm; infuse in a sufficient quantity of boiling water; in the infusion, dissolve manna, an ounce and an half; jalap, in fine powder, fifteen grains; syrup of buckthorn, half an ounce.

The oleaginous laxative potion.

Dissolve two ounces of manna in four ounces of water; to the strained liquor, add two ounces of oil of almonds.

This is usually prescribed in nephritic disorders, and inflammations of the bowels, or urinary organs; and in pleuritic and peripneumonic cases.

The purging potion.

Take senna-leaves, and Epsom salt, of each two drachms; infuse in six ounces of boiling water; and

and afterwards, simmer them together a few minutes; when cold, strain off the liquor, and dissolve therein, manna, two ounces; diaphoenicum, two drachms.

The above quantity is for one dose.

The antiscorbutic purging potion.

Take senna leaves, two drachms; rhubarb, sliced, half a drachm; crude sal-armoniac, a scruple; infuse in six ounces of a decoction of centaury; add confection of hamech, and purging syrup of apples, or instead thereof, solutive syrup of roses, of each half an ounce.

The gentle purging mixture.

Take succory-water, a tea-cupful; dissolve therein, manna, two ounces; lenitive electuary, six drachms; solutive syrup of roses, an ounce.

The above quantity is for one dose.

The purging potion with ipecacoanha.

Take plantane, and rose-waters, of each three ounces; double catholicon, an ounce; ipecacoanha, a scruple.

The above is sometimes prescribed in fluxes, and dysenteric complaints.

The purging potion for itchy disorders.

Infuse a drachm of senna-leaves, in six ounces of boiling water; dissolve in the strained liquor, confection of hamech, six drachms; syrup of buckthorn, an ounce.

The universal purging potion.

Dissolve an ounce and an half of manna, in six ounces of the astringent ptizan; mix therewith, an ounce of the universal purge.

The rhubarb potion.

Pour two glasses of boiling water on two drachms of rhubarb, sliced thin, and three drachms of liquorice-root; let them stand in infusion at least four hours.

The compound rhubarb potion.

Simmer a drachm of rhubarb, sliced thin, in three ounces of plantane-water, and the same quantity of rose-water; dissolve in the strained liquor, manna, an ounce; salt of wormwood, a scruple; syrup of rhubarb, half an ounce.

These are excellent stomachic purges, and are commonly prescribed in fluxes of the belly, to discharge the peccant humours.

The acidulated ptizan.

Is prepared by adding as much spirit of vitriol to barley-water as will render it gratefully tart. It is used as common drink, to quench thirst in feverish complaints.

The antiscorbutic ptizan.

Take dried burdock root, two ounces; dried liquorice root, half an ounce; boil in two gallons of water to six quarts; infuse in the boiling liquor, horse-rhadiſh sliced thin, two ounces; elecampane root grossly powdered, a drachm; sweeten every quart with half an ounce of syrup of lemons.

Half a pint may be taken twice or three times a-day.

The aperient and diuretic ptizan.

Take quick grass roots, and dandelion roots, of each two ounces; roots of sorrel, rest-harrow, butcher's-broom, and eringo, of each an ounce; boil these ingredients in two gallons of water to six quarts; when cold, strain off the liquor, and dissolve therein two drachms of nitre.

It may be used as common drink, in dropical cases, and obstructions of the viscera.

The astringent ptizan.

Take dried bistort root, fresh great comfrey root, and liquorice root, of each an ounce; bruise them, and boil in two gallons of water; just before the decoction is removed off the fire, add plantane, and Roman nettle leaves, of each half an handful.

It may be used as common drink, in hæmoptoes, internal hæmorrhages, immoderate hæmorrhoidal discharges, bloody urine, and fluxes of the Belly.

The cassia ptizan.

Take of cassia pods bruised, four ounces; boil in a quart of barley-water with nitre; add thereto syrup of violets, an ounce.

It may be drank at pleasure, in cases where the patient is too costive.

Ditto with whey.

Boil four ounces of cassia pods bruised in a quart of whey; add syrup of violets, an ounce.

For common drink.

The diluent ptizan.

Take dandelion, and strawberry roots, of each two ounces; Canadian maiden-hair, and pimpernel leaves, of each half an handful; simmer them a few minutes in six quarts of barley water.

The strained liquor may be used as common drink.

The diuretic ptizan.

Take strawberry, dandelion, and quick grass roots, of each an ounce; winter-cherries, No. 12; boil in three quarts of barley-water. See page 168.

The barisborn ptizan,

Is prepared in the same manner as directed in page 132.

The linseed ptizan.

Take linseed, washed clean, two drachms; tie them up in a piece of linen cloth, and let them stand in infusion four hours, in two quarts of boiling water.

It may be used as common drink, in disorders of the breast, fits of the stone, and in stranguries.

The nephritic ptizan.

Take liquorice-root, and pareira brava root, of each, well bruised, half an ounce; three white poppy-heads; simmer them in three quarts of water to two quarts; just before the decoction is taken off the fire, add of gromwell-seed, half an ounce.

The patient is to drink a glass warm every half hour, in a warm bath, his body being previously prepared by phlebotomy, and laxative glysters.

The nitrous ptizan.

Dissolve a drachm of nitre in three quarts of barley-water.

It may be used as common drink, in inflammatory cases.

The pectoral ptizan.

Take quick grass roots, bruised, an handful; Smyrna raisins, an ounce; sliced figs, No. 2; boil in a gallon of barley-water; when almost boiled enough, add marshmallow root, sliced, four ounces; flowers of the red poppy, two large pinches; let the ingredients remain in the ptizan, and draw off the liquor for use, as wanted.

It is a noble pectoral, and may be drank at pleasure, in all disorders of the breast and lungs.

The rice ptizan,

Is prepared by boiling an ounce of rice, and an ounce and an half of hartshorn shavings, in a gallon of water.

It is used as common drink, in dysenteries and fluxes of the belly.

The royal purging ptizan.

Take roots of quick grass, and wild succory, of each an ounce; boil in three pints of water to a quart; strain off the liquor while boiling hot, and infuse therein, all night, senna leaves, six drachms; Epsom salt, two drachms; liquorice-root, half an ounce; pimpernel leaves, half an handful; strain off the liquor for use.

The dose, half a pint two or three times a-day, as may be required.

The sudorific ptizan.

Take crude antimony, coarsely powdered, and tied up in a linen bag, four ounces; China-root, and sarsaparilla, out, of each two ounces; guaiacum shavings, an ounce; sassafras-shavings, half an ounce; boil in five quarts of water to a gallon.

Half a pint may be taken three or four times a-day, in venereal, scorbutic, and rheumatic disorders.

The tamarind ptizan.

Take tamarinds, three ounces; cream of tartar, half an ounce; boil them in an earthen pipkin, with a quart of water; to the strained liquor, add syrup of violets, an ounce, or more.

It is cooling and laxative, and may be taken discretionally, where such medicines are wanted.

The vulnerary ptizan.

Infuse three drachms of the vulnerary herbs, in two quarts of boiling water; sweeten the infusion with the balsamic, or pectoral syrup.

It may be used as common drink, in diseases of the breast and lungs, as also when those parts are wounded.

The blessed water.

Dissolve six grains of emetic tartar in a quart of water.

The compound blessed water,

Is prepared by adding to the former quantity, an ounce of Epsom salt.

The above are specifics for the dry belly-ache, called the painter's cholic; the particulars respecting their use, are fully laid down at page 173.

Antiscorbutic wine.

Take horse radish, sliced, and gentian-root, sliced, of each a pound and an half; juniper berries, carduus benedictus, and wormwood, of each a quarter of an handful; water-crelles, thirty-five handfuls; mustard seed, and cress seed, bruised, of each two pounds and an half; infuse in white wine; and when the wine is strongly impregnated with the ingredients, draw off the liquor for use.

A glass may be taken two or three times a-day, in scorbutic complaints, and diseases of the skin.

BOERHAAVE's
MATERIA MEDICA,
AND
FORMS of MEDICINES,

Adapted to his APHORISMS.

BOERHAAVE

MATERIA MEDICA

AND

FORMS OF MEDICINES

Adapted to his Axioms

IN THE
CURE OF DISEASES
FROM A
WEAK AND LAX FIBRE.

*Medicines containing Principles proper for making a
Strong Fibre.*

THE milk of a sound full grown woman, using gentle exercise, and wholesome food, either sucked or drank presently warm, without undergoing any change from fire, and the better if drank after a perfect digestion in the nurse. The next to this, in virtue and goodness, is asses milk, which is better than that of goats; and this last is preferable to that of cows: their use is determined by the same laws.

The white of a new-laid egg, still warm, diluted in equal quantities of milk and water, without the application of fire.

The best broths for this purpose, are those prepared from the flesh of a sound young exercised animal, carefully cleared of its fat, bruised, minced, and stewed in Papin's digestor, then cooled; and again freed of its fat and dregs.

In defect of this machine, a kettle or pot may be used; but the more subtle parts then evaporate.—Hence the cause of the fierceness of those animals that feed upon others alive.

That prepared of the fowl kind is the best; then veal, next mutton, and lastly, beef-broth. That made of a mixture is the strongest.

Decoction of bread.

Take eight ounces of biscuit, made of wheat, with the bran, duly leavened; and three pints of clear spring-water; boil them together, in a close earthen vessel, for an hour, always adding as much water as is spent in the evaporation; then strain the decoction through a hair-sieve.

Jelly of bread,

Is made by evaporating the former decoction to such a consistence, that a small quantity thereof, when poured on a cold stone, thickens.

Cream of bread.

If the former decoction, when cold, be of the thickness of a cream, mixing a little of this jelly with milk, broth, wine, ale, or water, it will make several kinds of light nutriment.

If a pint of the preceding decoction be taken, with half an ounce of lemon-juice, two drachms of cinnamon-water, a gill of Rhenish wine, and a sufficient quantity of sugar, you will then have a very grateful and wholesome bread decoction: an ounce of which is to be taken every hour, warm.

Again, if yolks of eggs be mixed with the same, you have another sort of food, of a like virtue; but to be taken in a less quantity; though in other respects after the same manner.

Austere Florence, and rough red French wines, also black Grecian wines, of an astringent taste, are recommended; by reason they abound in spirit, and are endued with a faculty of strengthening the fibres.

Acida

Acido-austere Vegetables.

Egyptian thorn; its juice, flower, and bark: its inspissated juice may be given from four grains to a drachm. — Black thorn: its inspissated juice is given from six grains to a drachm and a half. — Sorrel; the herb and juice. — Lady's mantle. — Silver-weed; wild tansey; or goose-grass. — Ox-eye daisy; its dose is from one to four drachms. — Barberry-bush; its fruit and juice. — Bistort; its root. — Capers-bush; its fruit, bark, and root. — The cornel-tree; its unripe fruit and leaves. — The cypress-tree; its nuts and leaves. — The wild-rose; its flowers, fruit, and sponges. — Quinces with their jelly. — Fern; its root. — Strawberry. — The ash-tree; its bark. — The pomegranate-tree; its fruit and bark, or rhind. — The wild pomegranate; its flowers, called balsamines. — St. John's wort; all parts of it. — The holly-rose; its inspissated juice is given from one to five drachms. — Dock; its leaves, flower, seed, and root. — The medlar-tree; its unripe fruit. — Myrobalans of all sorts; their dose is from five grains to two drachms. — The myrtle-tree; its leaves. — The greater water-lily; its leaves and flowers. — Verjuice. — Burnet; the root, herb, and seed. — Purslain. — Sloes. — Sour pears. — The oak; its leaves and acorns. — Cinquefoil. — Rhubarb; from half a drachm to two drachms. — The officinal sumach; its leaves and seed. — Roses; their flowers. — Burnet; the herb. — The greater houseleek. — The service-tree; its fruit. — Tamarind; the fruit; from one to two ounces. The pulp, when well pressed and cleaned, from half an ounce to two ounces. — Tamarisk; its bark. — Japan-earth. — Tormentil; its root.

From these are easily prepared, infusions, decoctions, extracts, conserves, pills, and medicated wines, of different forms; *e. gr.*

An astringent infusion.

Take of wild tansy, a handful; burnet, half a handful; and of tormentil-root, half an ounce; slice and infuse them in a pint and a half of boiling water for an hour. Of which, an ounce may be taken every third hour.

An astringent decoction.

Take of sharp-pointed dock-leaves, a handful; red rose-flowers, four ounces; tamarisk-bark, two ounces; sorrel root, four ounces; and of dock-seed, bruised, two drachms; boil them in a quart of chalybeate water for fifteen minutes; afterwards, strain the decoction. An ounce of this may be taken three or four times a-day. Or,

Take of sorrel, two handfuls; bistort-root, half an ounce; and of pomegranate-flowers, two drachms; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for fifteen minutes; mix a pint of the filtrated decoction, with one ounce of myrtle-syrup. It is used as the former.

An astringent conserve.

Take of quince-jelly, one ounce; conserve of red roses, half an ounce; pomegranate-flowers, one drachm; and of myrtle-syrup, a sufficient quantity; mix and make them into a conserve; of which, a drachm may be taken three or four times a-day.

An astringent extract.

Take of sorrel, eight handfuls; Monk's rhubarb, four handfuls; and of cinquefoil, seven handfuls;

handfuls; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water: when cut small, and well cleaned, then press out the decoction, and filtre it; afterwards, evaporate it in a large vessel to the consistence of an extract: which may be given from ten grains to two drachms.

Or you may add to this extract, as much dried bistort-root as will bring it into a mass proper for making pills; which may be given from four to fifteen grains.

Astringent medicated wines.

Take of common sorrel-seed, bruised, six drachms; pomegranate-flowers, five drachms; caper-bush-root, two ounces; ash-tree-bark, ten drachms; and of burnet-leaves, two handfuls; slice and bruise them; afterwards, infuse them into three pints of red port or Pontac wine. An ounce of this may be taken three or four times a day. Or,

Take of the bark and root of caper-bush, and of tamarisk, each one ounce; and the stalks and flowers of St. John's wort, two ounces. Of which, make a medicated wine according to art, with three pints of rough red wine.

Acido-austere fossils.

Acids, absorbed by earths, are, by that means, the stronger; and the weightier the acid is, the greater quantity of earth it has imbibed.

Iron, dissolved in Rhenish wine, may be given from one to four drachms.

Iron, dissolved in wine vinegar, from ten to thirty drops.

Iron, dissolved in oil of vitriol, from one to six grains.

Red ochre.

White

White native vitriol, from one to four grains.

Tin, from one to six grains.

Roman alum, from one to thirty grains.

Of these, are made an infinite number of different forms or preparations.

An astringent powder.

Take of alum, ten grains; rhubarb, five grains; and of pomegranate-bark, three grains; mix and make them into a powder, for one dose.

Astringent pills.

Take of salt of steel, calcined to whiteness, half a drachm; oak galls, ten grains; tormentil-root, one drachm; and of the juice of holly-rose, a sufficient quantity: mix and make them up into pills, each weighing two grains; of which the patient is to take one three or four times a-day.

*In the CURE of DISEASES arising from
a rigid and elastic Fibre.*

Thinner decoctions of bread. See page 226.

Juices of ripe summer fruit, either crude or boiled a little in clear water, and sweetened with sugar.

Orange juice. — Elder-berry juice. — All kinds of sweet cherries. — Ripe and sweet citrons. — Sweet cucumbers. — Sweet gourds. — Figs. — Strawberries. — Ripe Pomegranates. — Jujubs. — Sweet lemons. — Apricots. — Melons. — Mulberries. — Peaches. — Sweet apples. — Sweet prunes. — Red, white, and black currants. — Raspberries.

From these a great many sorts of foods may be prepared, by boiling, roasting, &c. &c.

Take.

Take of pared ripe apples, ten ounces, boiled for an hour in water; bruise them, and strain the decoction through a hair sieve; then, to a pint and an half of this decoction, add a drachm of grated nutmeg, an ounce of pounded biscuit, half a gill of Rhenish wine, and a sufficient quantity of sugar.

The tenderest Pot-herbs and soft Meals.

Pot-herbs, or herbs of a like kind.

Orach. — Potatoes. — Beet. — Borrage. — Red cabbage. — Chesnuts. — Chervil. — All kinds of succory. — Artichoke. — Cucumbers. — Dandelion. — Endive. — Almost all sorts of lettuces. — Parsnips. — Purslane. — Carrot. — Viper's grass; its root. — Spinage. — Goat's-beard; its root. — Wild valerian.

Mealy plants.

Sweet almonds. — Oats. — Beach white. — Barley. — Indian wheat. — Millet. — Rice. — Pistachio nuts. — Rye. — Spelt. — Wheat.

Of these are made decoctions, creams, gruels, as of bread. See page 226.

Of these, when crude, emulsions are made.

Take of shelled oats, three ounces; blanched sweet almonds, an ounce; and of barley-water, a pint and a half. Make an emulsion; with twenty-four ounces of which, when strained, mix half an ounce of the syrup of violets, and the like quantity of cinnamon-water. Of which let the patient take an ounce every hour.

A decoction for the same intention.

Take of borrage, lettuce, and wild valerian leaves, when fresh, each a handful and a half; viper's grass roots, fresh bruised, four ounces; and of pounded barley, two ounces. Boil them in such a quantity

a quantity of water for fifteen minutes, as will make two quarts of strained decoction; with which mix an ounce of syrup of marshmallows, and the like quantity of syrup of violets. Two ounces of which may be drank every hour.

Aqueous, sub-farinaceous, sub-oleaginous, smooth, emollient medicines.

Yellow mallow.—Vervain mallow; the root, leaves, flowers, and seed.—Chick-weed.—Marshmallows; the leaves, flowers, and root.—The white daisy.—English mercury.—Brank urfine, or bear's breech.—Comfrey the greater.—Comfrey the lesser.—Comfrey the middle.—Hound's tongue.—Henbane; the leaves.—White lilies; their roots.—Toad-flax.—Flax.—Hemorrhoidal trefoil.—Sweet trefoil.—Mallows; the herb, flowers, and root.—Melilot; the flowers and leaves.—Mercury.—Pellitory.—Poplar; its leaves and buds.—Self-heal.—Lung-wort.—Elder; the flowers and leaves.—Scabious.—Solomon's seal.—Nightshade.—Wild purslain.—Bituminous trefoil.—Mullein.—Mother of violets.—Clown's-all-heal.—Fresh butter.—Cream of milk.—Duck, goose, and fowl's fat.—Cow or ox's marrow.—Smooth oils from soft mealy plants.—Oil of almonds.—Oil of linseed.—Oil of mucilages.—Oil of olives.—Oil of palm.—Oil of white poppies.—Oil of nightshade.—Oil of sweet trefoil.—Oil of violets.

Syrups of a like kind.

Syrup of marshmallows.—Syrup of borrag.—Syrup of maiden hair.—Syrup of white poppies.—Syrup of wild poppies.—Syrup of comfrey.—Syrup of violets.—Honey of mercury.

Ointments

Ointments of a like sort.

Ointment of marshmallows.—The golden ointment.—The royal ointment.—Ointment of poplar.

Of these are made baths, vapours, fomentations, ointments, decoctions, drinks, glysters, &c. The herbs, called hound's-tongue, and henbane, are only used externally.

Against DISEASES arising from the too rigid and contracted Fibres of the Entrails.

Plenitude is diminished by letting blood.

Density is lessened, first, by hot water and whey; secondly, by lessening the quantity; and thirdly, by abating the pressure.

Pressure is impaired, first, by diminishing the quantity; secondly, by lessening the density; and thirdly, by retarding the motion.

Rest, both of body and mind, belongs to this section.

Moistening or diluting medicines consist of a saponaceous or farinose substance, mixed with a large quantity of water; e. gr.

Water boiled with mealy substances. Page 230.

emollients. Ditto.

summer fruits. Ditto.

pot-herbs. Ditto.

fresh flesh, without, or with the bones and horns.

Water boiled with river fish, sea crabs, lobsters, oysters, vipers, &c.

A moistening,

A moistening, lenient, mollifying, and aperient broth.

Take of lean chopped veal, two pounds; and of clean barley, two ounces; put them into a gallon of water, and boil them in a close covered vessel for three hours; then add half a pound of fresh young lettuce; four ounces of lamb's tongue; and six ounces of viper's grass-roots; afterwards, boil them for fifteen minutes, always adding as much water as will make three quarts of boiled broth.

Cray-fish soup.

Take three pounds of live cray-fish; boil them for an hour in a gallon and a half of water; then take them out, and bruise them with their shells; boil them again in their own broth four hours, always adding as much water as will make a gallon after boiling; strain the broth; and mix with it, an ounce and a half of borragé-flowers; one ounce of bugloss-flowers; and two ounces of viper's grass roots; afterwards, boil them four minutes. Of the liquor, two ounces and a half may be taken every two hours.

A moistening decoction.

Take of white poppy seed pounded, an ounce; oats, four drachms; red chiches, bruised, an ounce and a half; borragé, and marshmallow leaves, each seven drachms; viper's grass-root, two ounces; liquorice, two drachms; and of mallow, and pellitory leaves, each half a handful; boil them in as much water, for fifteen minutes, as will make a quart of strained decoction; with which, mix an ounce of currant-juice, and the like quantity of elder-juice: afterwards, let the patient take two ounces every hour.

Lenients,

Take off the hardness, that is, the rigidity
See page 230.

Emollients,

Are almost of the same nature with the former.

Diluents.

1. Pure water, used milk-warm, for a bath, fomentation, purgation, steam, and drink.
2. Fresh whey, used in the same manner.

Resolvents,

Serve to reduce that which was a fluid, then a concremented substance again into a fluid.

1. Diluting medicines.

2. Saline ones, consist of sea-salt, al gem, nitre, sal armoniac, borax, alkaline, volatile or fixed salts. Well fermented acids, &c. are compounded of these; sal polychrestum, tartarised tartar, Sennerthus's purging tartar, duke of Holstein's panacæa duplicata, stibiatis nitre, Tachenius's saturated salt of vipers, &c.

3. Saponaceous medicines, are spirituous, volatile, aromatic, and oily salts.

4. Chemists soap, composed of a distilled oil and a fixed alkaline salt. Family soap, of an expressed oil, and a fixed alkaline salt.

5. Honeys.

6. Ripe summer juices, and aloetics.

7. Mechanic remedies, frictions, &c.

These may again be applied as many different ways; *e. gr.*

In form of a mixture.

Take of distilled rue-water, three quarters of a pint; Venetian borax, two drachms; sal volatile oleosum, three drachms; and of the purest honey, three ounces: of which, when mixed, take one ounce every hour.

In

In drops.

Take of elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt of tartar; sal volatile oleosum; and of Sennertus's purging salt, each half an ounce: of which, take twenty-five drops, four times a-day, in a glass of wine.

In form of pills.

Take Venetian soap, borax, and of pure aloes, of each two drachms; mix and make them up into pills, each weighing three grains: of which, take one four times a-day.

In form of a decoction.

Take of fresh soap-wort, three handfals; brook-lime, two handfals; fumitory, one handful; fresh grass-roots, and of succory-roots, each two ounces; boil them in a close vessel, with a sufficient quantity of water, for seven or eight minutes; then squeeze the decoction through a cloth, and strain it off when settled; afterwards, with three pints thereof, mix two ounces of elder-juice, and the like quantity of simple oxymel: of which, take two ounces every hour, hot.

In powder.

Take sperma-ceti, and borax, of each two drachms; mix and make them into a powder, to be divided into eight doses: of which, take one every two hours, in a glass of wine.

Abstergents,

Drive out of their places viscid fluids, or half-corrupted solids, to which they have adhered by their tenacity; and are,

1. Diluting.
2. Opening.
3. Especially saponaceous, lixivial, fixed salts, and honey with vinegar.

*Against spontaneous DISEASES arising
from an acid Humour.*

*Broths made of fowl, fish, and quadrupedes: their
flesh chiefly roasted. Fellies of inspissated broth.
Wine mixed with a little alkaline salt.*

Take of salt of wormwood, two drachms; and
of white French wine, a pint and a half: of which,
when mixed, drink an ounce every three hours.

Ant-acid vegetables.

Wormwood.	Onions.
Garlick.	Scurvy-grafs.
Sauce alone.	Carrots.
Dill.	Rocket.
Angelica.	Eringo.
Anise.	Hedge-mustard.
Yellow helmet flowers.	Hemp agrimony.
Smallage.	Large } galangal.
Long birthwort.	Small }
Round birthwort.	Elecampane.
Horse-rhadiſh.	Dittander.
Wake-robin.	Marjoram.
Swallow-wort.	Horehound.
Asparagus.	Feverfew.
White asphodel.	Mezereon.
Basil.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cresses.
Calamint.	Cat-mint.
Sweet Cane.	Origanum.
Blessed thistle.	Pepper.
Mary's thistle.	Leeks.
Carraway.	Pellitory.
Avens.	Rhadiſhes.
Spicy clove trees.	Rue.
The lesser centaury.	Savine.

Soap-

Soapwort.	Sea-onion, or sea-leek.
Savory.	Treacle-mustard.
Satyrion.	Thyme.
The worm-like house-leek.	Victory.
Wild-thyme.	Nettle.
Mustard.	Zedoary.
	Ginger.

Such are the larger and lesser birds that feed upon insects; but chiefly those which live upon fish; as the duck, goose, ostrich, chaffinch, lark, thrush, partridge, gull, or sea-mew, and the quail, with their eggs.

Strengtheners,

Add an elastic force to the fibres, vessels, membranes, and viscera. Likewise, spirituous fermentated liquors, as ale, wine, mead, and vinous spirits.

Absorbents of acids,

Are substances in which acids being immersed, so lose their acrimony, that they cannot act as acids, or acrids, while they have no acrimony whereby they can hurt the body; hence they are often preferred to other medicines. But, if mixed with tasteless phlegm, they hurt by their bulk and weight.

These are dried fish-bones, the jaw-bones of a jack.

Stone, claws and shells of crabs, and lobsters.

Oyster-shells, their back part; limpin-shells, &c.

Corals, pearls, mother-of-pearl, &c.

Chalk, bole, bone-binder, marle.

Blood-stone, fifteen grains.

Filings of tin, eight grains.

———— iron, twelve grains.

Diluters

Diluters of acids,

Are water, and aqueous medicines.

Obtunders of acids,

Inveigle or envelope acrids and acids, so by their soft mucilaginous substance, that their points grow blunt, and lose their noxious quality, while they defend the membranes from being hurt by acid spiculæ; therefore they likewise remove their impressed effects. They sometimes only hurt these, by which the body becomes too lax and weakened, beyond its strength.

1. Oleaginous medicines.

Almonds, sweet and bitter.

Pistachio-nuts.

Filberts, wall-nuts, cocoa-nut.

White poppy seed.

Oils by expression, as olive-oil, &c.

2. Jellies made of inspissated flesh and fish-soups.

3. Aromatic oils, more softening in respect of the oil.

Of these, an infinite number of forms are prepared.

Immutants of acids.

Whatever is mixed with acids, immediately effervesces with them; therefore, raises a motion, stimulates, and agitates the fibres; and, after united with the acid, form a new kind of a salt, still of a stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and opening quality. Changes of acids are only hurtful to those who are of a hot and sanguine constitution.

Alkaline fixed salts, prepared of any combustible vegetable; six grains.

Volatile salts, prepared by distilling animals, putrefied roots or stalks, and fresh ant-acid plants; ten grains.

Saponaceous

Saponaceous fixed salts, Venetian soap, &c. one drachm.

Saponaceous volatile salts, half a drachm ;

Which consist chiefly of three kinds :

1. Volatile spirits, oily saline, of blood, urine, hartshorn, &c.

2. Helmont's offa, made of the purest alcohol of wine, and the strongest spirit of sal-armoniac, mixed and united by distillation.

3. The strongest volatile alkaline salts, mixed with aromatic oils often sublimed, and thus united ; *e. gr.*

Take of the finest dried salt of hartshorn, one ounce ; and of oil distilled from lemon peel, a drachm ; sublime it often from a tall glass. Also, preparations of these.

Against DISEASES arising from a spontaneous Viscidity.

Viſuals and drink, well seasoned with salt and spices, are here the principal medicines to be made use of.

Cinnamon.

Pepper.

Mace.

The small galangal.

Nutmeg.

Citron peel.

Orange-peel.

Anise.

Thyme.

Coriander.

Origanum.

Wild thyme.

Cloves.

Cardamoms.

Ginger.

These medicines are of great service, when fermented with bread, wine, and ale.

Diluent and resolvent. See page 235.

Stimulating medicines

Increase the contractile force of the vessels by their weight, figure, and mobility. The principal are,

I. *Acid salines.*

Native.

Juice of lemons.	Juice of grapes.
— oranges.	— four summer fruit.

Salts made of vegetable juices by expression, slowly prepared.

Fermented substances.

Rhenish wine.	Tartar.
Mosell wine.	Cream of tartar.
Wine vinegar.	Sour milk.
Beer vinegar.	Sour whey.
Spirit of vinegar.	

Produced by fire.

Spirit of sea-salt.	Spirit of vitriol.
— sal gem.	— sulphur by the
— nitre.	bell.

2. *Alkaline salines.*

Fixed.

All these made of the ashes of plants: viz.

Salt of wormwood.	Salt of tartar.
— holy thistle.	Pot-ashes, grains fix.

Volatile salts.

Are all prepared from distilled or putrified animals: viz.

Salts and spirits of harts-	— bones.
horn.	— sal armoniac.
— human blood.	

3. *Compound salines.*

Sea salt.	Salt nitre.
Salt gem.	— borax.
Sal armoniac native.	Tartarised tartar.
— artificial.	Regenerated tartar.

4. *Acrid, aromatic, or empyreumatic oils.*

Oils distilled from worm-wood.	Oils distilled from nutmeg.
— lemon-peel.	— origanum.
— orange-peel.	— penny royal.
— woody cassia.	— rhodium wood.
— chamomile.	— rosemary.
— cinnamon.	— rue.
— cloves.	— savine.
— hyssop.	— sage.
— guaiacum wood.	— lavender.
— juniper wood.	— tansey.
— saffrafras wood.	— seeds of anise, dill.
— mace.	— carraway, fennel.
— marjoram.	— amber.
— mint.	— turpentine.

Oils by expression.

Oil of almonds.	Oil of mace.
— bays.	— nutmegs.

Natural oils.

Balsam of Jericho.	Balsam of Capivi.
— Tolu.	— Mecca.
— palm.	— turpentine.
— Peru.	

Empyreumatic, acrid oils, distilled by the retort.

Oil empyreumatic of blood.	Oil empyreumatic of urine.
— bones.	— woods.
— horns.	— bricks, &c.

5. *Fermented inflammable spirits.*

Of corn, and summer juices.

6. *Acrid*

6. *Acrid plants, called aromatic, which abound with salt and oil.*

Leaves of southernwood. Leaves of marjoram.

wormwood.	hore-hound.
maudlin.	feverfew.
dill.	balm.
anise.	mint.
birthwort.	crelles.
wake-robin.	catmint.
betony.	tobacco.
calamint.	origanum.
motherwort.	pepperwort.
germander.	bitter arsmar.
ground-pine.	the leek.
the greatercelandine.	penny-royal.
scurvy-grafs.	rolemary.
dittany.	rue.
hedge-mustard.	favine.
eupatory.	fage.
fennel.	favory.
ground-ivy.	scordium.
the ivy-tree.	wild thyme.
noble liverwort.	bind-weed.
hyfllop.	tanley.
laurel.	treacle mustard
lovage.	thyme.
	Paul's betony.
	the nettle.

Stimulating aromatic flowers.

Of herbs, whose plants have been juft mentioned, are, chiefly,

Flowers of maudlin.	Flowers of the leffer
oranges.	centaury.
marygold.	chamomile.
the garden	citron.
clove.	faffron.

Flowers of hemp.

_____ lilies of the
_____ valley.

_____ hops.

_____ Syrian marum.

_____ melilot.

_____ sage.

Flowers of scammony.

_____ squinanth.

_____ lavender.

_____ Arabian sta-

_____ chas.

_____ tansey.

_____ the lime-tree.

Stimulating aromatic roots.

The roots of sweet-flag.

_____ garlic.

_____ angelica.

_____ yellow helmet-
_____ flower.

_____ birthwort.

_____ horse-rhadiſh.

_____ carline thistle.

_____ mountain avens.

_____ onions.

_____ the greater ce-
_____ landine.

_____ contrayerva.

_____ garden coſtus.

_____ oriental coſtus.

_____ turmeric.

_____ Sew-bread.

_____ cyperus.

_____ leopard's bane.

_____ the aſh-tree.

_____ fumitory.

_____ galangal.

_____ gentian.

_____ elecampane.

_____ maſterwort.

The roots of orrice.

_____ lovage.

_____ ſpignel.

_____ ginfeng.

_____ reſt-harrow.

_____ butter bur.

_____ parſley.

_____ hog's fennel.

_____ piony.

_____ the leek.

_____ ſneezing-wort.

_____ pellitory of Spain.

_____ rhadiſh.

_____ madder.

_____ butcher's broom.

_____ ſatyron.

_____ fig-wort.

_____ hart-wort.

_____ ſea-leek.

_____ valerian.

_____ tongue-laurel.

_____ ſwallow wort.

_____ zedoary.

_____ ginger.

Stimulating aromatic ſeeds.

Seeds of anacardium.

_____ dill.

Seeds of anife.

_____ ſmallage.

Seeds of columbine.
 burdock.
 cardamom.
 carraway.
 celery.
 kermes.
 coriander.
 cubebs.
 cummin.
 carrot.
 rocket.
 hedge mustard.
 foenugreek.
 juniper.
 the bay-tree.

Seeds of lovage.
 navew.
 cresses.
 fennel-flowers.
 parsnip.
 parsley.
 the leek.
 horse-rhadiſh.
 wormwood.
 hartwort.
 mustard.
 treacle-mustard.
 Nut-meg.
 Peach-kernels.

Stimulating aromatic barks.

Bark of guaiacum.
 saſſafras.
 juniper.
 oranges.

Bark of citrons.
 lemons.
 caſcarilla.
 cinnamon.

Stimulating aromatic roſins or gums.

Aloes.
 Amber grease.
 Amber liquid.
 Gum ammoniac.
 Gum anima.
 Aſſafoetida.
 Bdellium.
 Benjamin.
 Gum elemi.
 Galbanum.

Juniper.
 Labdanum.
 Lac.
 Maſtich.
 Myrrh.
 Sagapenum.
 Storax.
 Tacamahac.
 Frankincenſe.

Inſects.

Wood-lice.
 Spaniſh Aies.

Ants.
 Hog-lice.

Parts of animals.

Castor.

Urine.

Civet.

The dung of birds that
drink but little.

Musk.

*Stimulating Compositions.**Decoction against viscid juices.*

Take of the leaves of round birthwort, germander, and rue, of each a handful; the flowers of marygolds, and eupatory, of each half an ounce; the roots of angelica, and masterwort, of each six drachms; the seeds of celery, and garden rhabdism, of each four drachms; sassafras-bark, one ounce; and of Winter's bark, two drachms; infuse them for two hours in boiling water; then boil them together in a close vessel for four minutes, so as to make about two pints and a half of strained decoction: of which, take an ounce every hour, hot.

An extract against viscid juices.

Take of the leaves of fresh wormwood, eupatory, hore-hound, and tansey, of each a sufficient quantity; cut and bruise them very small; then press out the juice, and let it stand to subside on a gentle fire; afterwards, evaporate it to the consistence of honey; to which, add one fortieth part of Tachenius's salt of wormwood: of which, take half a drachm, morning and evening, in a glass of French wine, on an empty stomach.

Extracts of the like kind are made from inspissated decoctions by expression.

Conserve.

Take of the tops of fresh rue, and tansey, of each one ounce; of Syrian marum, rosemary, and lavender,

lavender, of each four drachms; the roots of fresh elecampane, and swallow wort, of each an ounce; the seeds of rhadish, and cresses, of each half an ounce; bruise them; afterwards, add four ounces of white sugar; of which, take one drachm four times a day, on an empty stomach, in a glass of French, Spanish, or Canary wine.

Preserve.

Take of preserved ginger, preserved elecampane, and Winter's bark, of each an ounce; and as much of the syrup of mint as will make it into a preserve: of which, take half a drachm six times a-day.

Tincture.

Take the roots of gentian, and yellow helmet-flower, of each an ounce; the flowers of the lesser centaury, an ounce; and of saffron, a drachm; laurel and juniper-berries, and rocket and mustard seed, of each an ounce and a half; infuse them for twelve hours, in three pints of spirit of wine, in a bolthead; then strain off the tincture: of which, take two drachms three times a-day, on an empty stomach, mixed with an ounce of mead.

Spirit.

Take the leaves of lavender, tansey, rosemary, and of orange, of each an ounce; the roots of angelica, elecampane, masterwort, and lovage, of each an ounce and a half; the leaves of calamint, scurvy-grass, and feverfew, of each a handful; the seeds of carraway, celery, rocket, feverfew, and cresses, of each an ounce; the barks of juniper, sassafras, and cinnamon, of each an ounce and a half; and put them into three quarts of spirit of wine, which distil to one half: of which, take two drachms three times a-day, in a glass of wine or mead.

Water.

If water is taken instead of the foregoing spirit, you will have an aromatic water: of which, an ounce and a half may be taken three times a day.

Volatile oily salt.

Take a quart of the former spirit; pearl-ashes, an ounce and a half; and of sal-ammoniac, three ounces; and distil them in a retort to a pint; in which, dissolve the oils of citron-bark, and marjoram, of each six drops; and of the oil of lavender, twenty drops: take nine drops of this three or four times a-day, in a glass of wine or mead.

Pills.

Take the gums of ammoniac, and of opopanax, of each a drachm; fresh cuckow pint root, two drachms; Venetian soap, a drachm; and of the oil of tansy, ten drops; mix and make them into pills, each weighing three grains: of which, take one every three hours.

Powder.

Take the oils of mint, marjoram, and tansy, of each six drops; and of double refined sugar, an ounce; mix and make an o'eosaccharum; to which, add the roots of white ginger, and Winter's bark, of each six drachms: of which, take half a drachm three times a-day, in a glass of wine.

Medicated wine.

Make it according to the spirit described in this section, or the tincture, by boiling the same ingredients with wine, instead of spirit of wine: of which, take a gill three or four times a-day.

Medicated

Medicated ale.

The same ingredients, and the like quantity, are to be infused in a barrel of ale, when working: which use as a common drink.

Bilious medicines,

Are the galls of quadrupedés and fish, especially the sturgeon and the eel; *s. gr.*

Take ox's and sturgeon's gall, of each four drachms; evaporate them on a gentle fire, to the consistence of honey; then add a sufficient quantity of the meal of fresh arum-root, for making them into a mass of pills, each weighing three grains: of which, take one in the morning, another at noon, and a third at night, an hour before meals.

Here may come in, the porcupine bezoar; which, being infused in carduus-water, or in Rhenish wine, may be taken to two or three ounces: likewise, Helmont's medicine, made of the liver and gall of an eel, toasted to powder on a gentle fire, then given, to a drachm, in a glass of Rhenish wine.

Saponaceous Medicines.

See Resolvents.

A bath for viscid juices.

Take of the tops of rue, savine, wormwood, tansey, and chamomile, of each three handfuls; and a gallon and a half of boiling water; in which, afterward dissolve four ounces of Venetian soap; and an ounce of fixed salt.

Blisters.

Take half an ounce of bruised horse-rhadiſh, fresh and full of juice, and apply it to the skin for

M 5

half

half an hour; or, till the burning pain raises a considerable inflammation, and the part swells.

Take four drachms of mustard, ground with vinegar, and apply it to the skin for four hours.

Take two drachms of cantharides, finely pulverized, and mix them with six drachms of fermented leaven, kneaded with a little vinegar; afterward, apply it to the skin for twelve hours, or till the scarf skin is visibly raised.

Against DISTEMPERS arising from a Spontaneous Alkali.

Alkalescent herbs, generating in the human body an alkaline substance.

Eatables, those used for seasoning, the poisonous.

Wormwood.	Germander,
Sauce-alone.	Greater } celandine.
Garlic.	Less }
Alysson.	Scurvy-grass.
Horse-rhadiſh.	Onions.
Wake robin.	Tooth-wort.
Stinking orach.	Fox-glove.
Asparagus.	Rocket.
Wall-creſs.	Hedge-mustard.
Cabbage.	Eupatory of Avicen.
White } briony.	Hedge-hyſſop.
Black }	Cuckoo-flower.
Turnep.	Spurge-laurel.
Treacle.	Dittander.
Guinea-pepper.	Water-creſſes.
Motherwort.	Garden-creſſes.
Ladies ſmock.	Rose-laurel.
Spurge.	Biting-arſmart.
The leſſer centaury.	The leek.

Rhadiſh.

Rhadish.	Rue.	Mustard.
Savine.	Savory.	Sea-onion.
The lesser bitter house-		Treacle-mustard.
leek.		Laurel of Alexandria.

Animals that chew, or do not chew, the cud.

As the ass, cow, goat, mare, sheep, &c. give milk that will sour; animals which feed upon vegetables, grass, summer-fruits, or corn, afford flesh and juices that easily turn into an alkaliescent putrefaction; hence a man should not eat victuals of this kind while hot. Such are,

A lamb.	Rabbit.
Tame duck, feeding upon	Hens.
corn.	Kid.
Tame goose.	Hare.
Boar.	Tame partridge.
Ram.	Tame pheasant.
Cow.	Hog.
Chamois goat.	Starling.
Wild ditto.	Thrush.
Stag.	Turtle.
Capon.	Wether sheep.
Dove.	Calf.
Quail.	

To this class, may be added shell-fish and snails.

Every kind of fish almost, both sea and river, shelled, unshelled, or boney, scarce any one excepted.

The lark.	Black-bird.
Wild duck.	Bittern.
Sea-goose.	Sparrow.
Swan.	Wood-pheasant.
Wood-cock.	Lapwing.
Snipe.	

Likewise, several sorts of ambiguous and amphibious birds, which feed upon insects and vegetables,

*Stimulating acid Salines.**A softening sour decoction.*

Take of unshelled oats, two ounces; and of water, three pints; boil them together, so as to make a quart of strained decoction; then add an ounce of fresh lemon juice; two drachms of strong cinnamon-water; and an ounce of juice of mulberries. This decoction may serve in lieu of victuals and drink. Or,

Take of shelled oats, two ounces; and of water, three pints; boil them to a quart; then strain off the decoction, and let it stand over a gentle fire, for twelve hours, or till it begins to grow somewhat tart; afterwards, add an ounce and a half of syrup of violets; half a pint of Rhenish wine; and an ounce and a half of distilled citron water: this may be taken as the former.

An emulsion of the like kind.

Take of shelled oats, three ounces; and make an emulsion, with a sufficient quantity of water; to a pint and a half of which, add half a drachm of refined nitre; an ounce of syrup of violets; and two drachms of vinegar of squills.

Take of oxymel of squills, three ounces; vinegar of squills, two drachms; tincture of myrrh in vinegar, a drachm; and of succory-water, six ounces; and mix them: of which, take half an ounce every hour. Or,

Take of vinegar, evaporated to the consistence of honey, half an ounce; of pure honey, an ounce; syrup of succory, an ounce and a half; and of fumitory-water, six ounces; mix them: afterwards, take half an ounce every hour. Or,

Take currant, and elder-juice, of each two ounces; simple oxymel, an ounce; spirit of common

mon salt, twenty drops ; and of barley-water, two quarts: of which, make a mixture, and use it for common drink, at pleasure.

Against DISEASES arising from too great a Velocity of the Blood.

Anodynes.

See page 257, where we shall treat of those medicines.

Against DISEASES arising from a too languid Motion of the Blood, and a Plethora.

Stimulating diet.

Sauces, acrid and aromatic.

—— acid.

Against DISEASES arising from Obstructions.

Natural soaps, consisting of an oil and alkali, are fresh ripe juices, by expression, from all sorts of herbs full of an alkaline acrimony, or very aromatic.

Soaps compounded by art, of an alkali and oil.

Soap, black }
—— Venetian } from one to two drachms.

—— Starkeyan, Helmontian, or Matthew's pill,
from four grains to one scruple.

Soaps, sooty volatile.

Spirits, oily, alkaline, consisting of alkalescent aromatics, fifteen drops.

—— soot, fifteen drops.

—— every kind of moisture, or of the solid part of animals, eighteen drops.

Soot itself.

Mercurials.

Mercury sweet, to ten grains.

----- sublimate corrosive, one eighth of a grain diluted.

----- red precipitate, to two grains.

----- white precipitate, to four grains.

----- yellow precipitate, or turbith, to two grains.

----- brown precipitate, to sixteen grains.

Attrahents

Relax the place where there is a fluxion, and contract where a discharge is forming itself.

Derivatives,

Drive the fluids into a given place: such are evacuations in the place, and artificial friction in the adjacent parts.

Propellers,

Are stimulants.

*In WOUNDS.**Vulnerary decoctions and drinks.*1. *Attenuating.*

Take of the leaves of tongue-laurel, Paul's betony, and rue, of each a handful and a half; clove root, an ounce; of the flowers of the lesser centaury, two pugils; and as much water as will make a decoction of three pints, when strained; then add a drachm of salt of carduus; and three ounces of the syrup of the five opening roots: of which, take a gill warm four times a-day.

2. *Inspissating.*

Take of wild purslane, the greater and lesser comfrey, mallows, and pellitory, of each an hand-

ful; to three pints of this decoction, made with water, add two ounces of the syrup of marsh-mallows: it is to be taken as the former.

3. *Lenient.*

Take of white bruised poppy-seeds, three ounces; lungwort flowers, two ounces; bugle-leaves, two handfuls; viper's grass root, two ounces; liquorice, an ounce; on which, pour three pints of boiling water: use this decoction in the same manner as the former.

4. *Stimulating.*

Take of the roots of masterwort and swallow wort, each an ounce; the leaves of rue, and scordium, each an handful; bruised seeds of burdock, ten drachms; the bruised seeds of cardamom, half an ounce; the leaves of lavender, and the lesser centaury, each two ounces; on which, pour three pints of boiling water: this decoction is to be taken as the former.

5. *Specific correcting decoctions.*

1. Of a glutinous or viscid state. See the attenuating decoction.

2. Of an acid.

Take of mustard seed, half an ounce; horseradish, hedge mustard leaves, and cresses, of each two ounces; and pour upon them, in a close vessel, a quart of boiling water: take half a gill of this decoction four times a-day.

3. Of an alkali.

Take of sharp pointed dock root, an ounce; trefoil, and sorrel-leaves, two handfuls; wood-sorrel root, an ounce; and of borrag leaves, an ounce and a half; on which, pour a quart of boiling water: this decoction is to be taken in the same manner as the former.

4. Of an oily state.

Take of tamarinds, two ounces; the crystals of tartar, six drachms; grass roots, five ounces; on which, pour a quart of boiling water; afterwards, add two ounces of elder juice: this is to be taken like the two former.

5. Opening. See attenuating decoction.

6. Relaxing. See humecting decoction.

7. Astringing. See decoction, page 226.

Emollients for the belly.

Fat fresh meat broths.

Soft herbs boiled in broth.

Emollient or humecting-broths, either drank or injected.

Fresh oils by expression, as those of sweet-almonds and olives.

Relaxers of the belly are almost of the same nature with emollients.

Gentle cooling purges.

Ripe summer acido sweet, pulpous and succulent fruit, as,

Winter cherries.

Damascenes.

Dwarf elder berries.

French plums.

Elder-berries.

Red prunelloes.

Figs.

Currants, red, white, and

All sorts of garden cherries.

black.

Raspberries, common and

Knot berries.

black, red and

Bramble berries.

white.

Strawberries.

Sebestens.

Jujubs.

Tamarinds.

Apricots. Peaches.

Grapes of all sorts.

Orchard-apples.

Cranberries.

Garden-prunes, white and blue.

Gooseberries.

Their

Their juice.

Of cassia, two ounces.	Fernelius's syrup of
Manna, two ounces.	marshmallows,
Tamarinds, two ounces.	three ounces.
Pulp of tamarinds, two ounces.	Syrup of succory, with
	rhubarb, one
The juice of damask roses,	ounce and an half.
one ounce.	The syrup of fumitory,
Rosated aloes, six grains.	two ounces.
Raisins, four ounces.	The syrup of solutive
Galbanum, half a scruple.	roses, one ounce
The root of polypody of	and an half.
the oak, one ounce and an half.	The syrup of violets, two
	ounces.
Rhubarb, one scruple	Honey, diluted in water,
and an half.	two ounces.
Rhubarb in infusion, one drachm.	Rufus's pills, to six grains.

Anodynes are

Those medicines which either remove or lessen the causes of pain.

1. Diluters,
2. Laxatives,
3. Moisteners,
4. Correctors of acidities,
5. Resolvents of distended tumours.

Narcotics are

These medicines which obtund the acuteness of sensation ; and are,

1. The most mild paregorics ; as the
Bruised seeds of white poppies, two ounces.
Syrup of the tops of white poppies, one ounce
and an half.
Syrup of diacodium, one ounce and an half.
Syrup of red poppies, three ounces.

Several

Several forms of medicines may from hence be prepared, and carefully administered; *c. gr.*

Composing draught.

Take of red poppy flower-water, three ounces; bean flower-water, an ounce; piony, and elder flower-water, each an ounce and a half; lime tree flower-water, an ounce; and of the syrup of red poppies, an ounce and a half; mix them.

The same draught, a little more hypnotic.

Take in lieu of the former mixture, the syrup of red poppies, and as much of the syrup of diacodium.

A quieting emulsion.

Take of sweet almonds, pine-apples, and white poppy-seeds, of each an ounce; and a sufficient quantity of red poppy flower water: make an emulsion; to ten ounces of which, add an ounce of red poppy-syrup.

The same emulsion, somewhat more narcotic.

Take, in lieu of the syrup of red poppies, the same quantity of the syrup of diacodium, or of the syrup of white poppy-heads.

2. *Stronger narcotics.*

Take two grains of the purest opium, and make it into three pills; let one of which be given for a dose; repeat the second an hour after, if the former has had no effect; and so the third.

Powder.

Take of the finest opium, a little dried, two grains; red coral and pearl sugar, each half a drachm; and make thereof, a powder; which divide in three doses: each to be taken after the same manner as the pills.

Preserve.

Take of the former opium, pulverized, one dose; and of quince marmalade, a drachm; mix and make them into a bolus: which may be taken and repeated like the former.

Drops.

Take of opium, a little dried, a drachm; and of rectified spirit of wine, an ounce; make them into a tincture: of which, take thirty drops in two ounces of balm-water, and half an ounce of the syrup of red poppies. Or,

Take a drachm of opium, gently dried; and an ounce of spirit of vinegar; make them into a tincture: whereof, take thirty drops in two ounces of red poppy-water, and half an ounce of red poppy-syrup.

Warm narcotic mixture.

Take of liquid laudanum, made with rectified spirit of wine, seventy drops; syrup of white poppies, six drachms; citron, orange, and cinnamon-water, each two ounces; mix them: of which, take a spoonful every half hour, till the pain ceases.

Cold narcotic mixture.

Take of liquid laudanum made with spirit of vinegar, eighty drops; syrup of mulberries, six drachms; borrag and wild poppy-water, each three ounces. Of which make a mixture, and use it in the same manner as the former.

Emulsion.

Take of white poppy-seeds bruised, two ounces; and make an emulsion with a sufficient quantity of barley water; to ten ounces of which add an ounce and a half of the syrup of diacodium, twenty drops

drops of liquid laudanum made with-rectified spirit of wine, two drachms of strong cinnamon water, and ten drachms of citron-water. Of which take an ounce and an half every half hour, till the pain begins to cease.

Epithem.

Take of liquid laudanum made with spirit of vinegar, three drachms; elder, and rose-vinegar, each half an ounce: mix, and make an epithem, and apply it to both temples with cloths.

It is here very proper so to apply demulcents, that the cause may be removed which deprives the patient of rest, and that is the pain of the part; therefore, the following, applied warm, and their heat continued till the pain ceases, are highly serviceable.

Narcotic cataplasm.

Take of fresh garden poppy-leaves, a handful; henbane-leaves, half a handful; marshmallow-leaves, four handfuls; boil them in fresh milk, and about the end add an ounce of linseed, and two ounces of linseed oil: of which make a cataplasm.

Narcotic fomentation.

Take three pints of the decoction of the former cataplasm, a little more diluted, and mix with it half a drachm of pure opium: of which make a fomentation.

Soft Vulnerary Balsams.

1. *Natural balsams.*

Balsam capivi.

Gilead.

liquid amber.

Mecca.

opobalsam.

Balsam of the palm-tree.

Peru.

Tolu.

turpentine.

2. *Artificial simple balsams.*

Oil rectified of wax.	Oil of roses.
turpentine, thick.	night-shade.
linseed.	odoriferous trefoil.
St. John's-wort.	Fresh butter.

3. *Compound artificial balsams.*

Take of the flowers of sulphur, four drachms; of linseed, or olive oil, four ounces, and boil them on a gentle fire, till the sulphur is wholly dissolved. Take of the finest gum elemi, cut very small, one pugil; dissolve it on a gentle fire; then add a pugil of pure native Venice-turpentine; melt and strain them; afterward, add two pugils of ox's-marrow depurated: this is an universal balsam, like that of Arcæus's.

Take of red saunders, a pound; common water, half a gallon; boil it for two hours, then strain it; afterwards, evaporate it to a thick extract; to which, add two drachms of dragon's blood, finely pulverized.

Mix a small quantity of this with the former balsam, till it makes an agreeable red colour; and you will have a red balsam.

Take of olive oil, a pound and an half; of red saunders, half an ounce; boil them gently till the oil becomes red; then strain it while hot; afterward, dissolve in it, upon a gentle fire, a pound of yellow wax; and a pound and a half of the best turpentine.

This is like Lucatellus's balsam; and if you add to it an ounce of the balsam of Peru, it will be better.

The use of these balsams: drop them into the wound when warm; then lay over it a pledget, tinged with the balsam, and dress it once every twenty-four hours.

Red

Red defensive plaister.

Take of oil of roses, and white wax, of each six ounces; armenian bole, and dragon's blood, of each an ounce and a half; of red roses, pulverized, half an ounce; mix and stir them till they grow cold.

A digestive.

Take of native turpentine, an ounce, with the white of an egg; and, when well mixed, add half an ounce of the honey of roses.

An abstergent.

Take of aloes, myrrh, and the leaves of scordium, finely pulverized, of each two drachms; Venetian soap, very small scraped, a drachm; bruise them well together; afterwards, add three ounces of the former digestive.

*Corroding substances.*1. *Gentle.*

Burnt alum.	Mercurius dulcis.
The ashes of green burnt wood.	White precipitate.
	White vitriol.

2. *Stronger.*

Red precipitate.	The colcothar, or caput
Vigo's troches of red lead.	mortuum, of vitriol.

3. *Strongest.*

Butter of antimony.	Oil of tartar per deli-
Infernal stone.	quium.
Corrosive sublimate.	Oil of vitriol.

Take of aloes, and of myrrh, each a drachm; salt of tartar, two drachms; and of common water, two ounces: mix and boil them to an elixir.

Driers.

Driers.

Take of verdigrease, five ounces; crude alum, an ounce; strong vinegar, seven ounces; and of honey, fourteen ounces; boil them to the consistence of an ointment.

This medicine is frequently used externally, by chirurgeons, to keep down fungous flesh, take off excrescences, and the like.

Alum gently calcined.	Mastich.
Lime water.	Dragon's blood.
Blood-stone.	Sarcocol.

*Sarcotics.**Vulnerary Balsams.*

Take of yellow wax, black pitch, and common rosin, of each half a pound; of linseed-oil, two pounds; make them into a balsam. This is the royal ointment, or medicine of four ingredients.

Take of yellow wax, six ounces; and of the oil of flowers of St John's-wort, prepared by infusion, two pounds and an half; melt them together over a gentle fire; then add of dried rosin, when bruised, and of choice common colophony, each an ounce and a half. When they are dissolved, remove them from the fire, and strain them through a piece of linen-cloth; afterwards put in two ounces of pure Venice turpentine, an ounce of the best mastich, with the same quantity of pure olibanum, and a drachm of saffron bruised very small, and stir them about with a wooden spatula, till they become an ointment. This is the golden ointment.

Adhesive plaister.

Take a sufficient quantity of diapalma, with a little olive oil, and make them up into a plaister.

Take a sufficient quantity of common pitch, and apply it, when spread on a piece of linen cloth.

Epulotics.

The red drying oin'ment.	Red lead plaister.
Ointment of pompholyx.	Walter's cerate.
Ointment of lime.	Colophony of turpentine
The ointment called nutritum.	digested, and reduced to powder.
White ointment made with a hard pitch.	Frankincense. Male frankincense.
White plaister boiled.	Mastich.
The calamine plaister.	

Against HÆMORRHAGES.

Corrosives.

White vitriol.	Oil of vitriol.
The infernal stone.	

Astringents.

1. Those which contract the vessels.

Alcohol.	Dragon's blood.
Spirit of turpentine.	The flowers of hops.
The juice of fresh unripe quinces.	Saffron of iron.

2. Those which coagulate the blood.

Alcohol.	Sugar of lead.
Spirit of nitre.	Pomegranate-bark.
Spirit of sulphur.	Pomegranate-flowers.
Calcined vitriol.	Blood-stone.

Against PAINS. See pages 257, 258.

Against CONVULSIONS.

The broth of fresh flesh.

Antispasmodics.

Antispasmodics.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Laxatives. | 3. Resolvents, |
| 2. Diluters. | 4. Absorbents. |
| Crab's-eyes. | Goat's blood. |
| Pearl. | Boar's tooth. |
| Ivory. | Elk's hoof, &c. |
| Hartshorn. | |

Opiates.

Coagulated and extravasated blood is diluted by these, or others of a like nature.

Take of common honey, two ounces; Venetian soap, two drachms; sea salt, half an ounce; and of rain-water, twelve ounces; mix them.

Take of sal-armoniac, and nitre, of each three drachms; the fresh urine of a healthy person, twelve ounces; and of common honey, two ounces; mix them.

Take of aloes, dissolved in water, then strained of its resinous fæces, and afterwards, gently evaporated to the consistence of a honey, half an ounce; sal-armoniac, and borax, of each two drops; pure honey, two ounces; rain-water, nine ounces; and of French white wine, two ounces; mix them.

A careful injection of these, when warmed, afterward gently shaking the part where the blood has stagnated, dilutes, resolves, preserves from corruption, and prepares an exit for the corrupted blood: whence the chief use of these medicines is to unite where the blood has escaped out of the vessels, and stagnates in the large cavities.

*In WOUNDS of the HEAD.**To digest bruises.*

Whatever medicines attenuate, dilute, and preserve from corruption, are here serviceable.

N

1. Apply

1. Apply the following ointment spread upon plegets:

Take two ounces of turpentine, and the yolk of an egg; mix them well together; then add two ounces of the basilicon ointment, with half an ounce of pure aloes.

2. Lay on the following plaister:

Take of depurated galbanum, and afterward, dissolved with the yolk of an egg, four ounces; yellow wax, two ounces; and of the oil of St. John's-wort, three drachms: mix them.

3. Lastly, apply above this dressing, a flannel as hot as can be endured, dipped into, and afterwards wrung out of the following fomentation:

Take of the leaves of fresh rue, and scordium, of each two handfuls; the leaves of the lesser centaury, elder, and roses, of each three ounces; infuse in thirty ounces of boiling water; when strained, add five ounces of spirit of wine, with two drachms of Venetian soap.

Take of spirit of wine, once rectified, an ounce; rose-water, half an ounce; and of pulverized mastich, three drachms: preserve the decoction in a tall phial for use.

A cathartic is here serviceable.

A gentle purging draught.

Take fourteen grains of pure Syrian scammony, with two drachms of the queen of Hungary's spirit; having ground them in a glass mortar, according to art, and freed them of their faeces, afterward add six drachms of the syrup of solutive roses, with fenna: of which make a draught.

Take a drachm of jalap root pulverized, with two drachms of fine sugar, and grind them for
some

some time in a glass mortar; then add, by degrees, three ounces of rain-water: make an emulsion according to art; with which afterward mix half an ounce of the syrup of rhubarb, and make a draught.

Attenuating, diluting, and aqueous medicines are here proper.

Take of white Saunders, half an ounce; yellow Saunders, an ounce; saffraſas-wood, half an ounce; rue leaves, half a handful; agrimony leaves, a handful; the flowers of Arabian-stoechas, and lavender, each two drachms; the roots of fennel, parsley, and of butcher's broom, each an ounce: on which pour two quarts of boiling water, and let them stand in a close vessel for fifteen minutes: afterward drink two ounces, when strained, every half hour.

Against WOUNDS of the THORAX.

Against WOUNDS of the ABDOMEN.

A proper fomentation.

Take a sufficient quantity of the intestines of a clean young animal, and boil them about four minutes, in a sufficient quantity of water; then add of camomile, lavender, and centaury flowers, of each half a handful; and of mint leaves, a handful; afterwards, let them infuse for four minutes: this decoction will serve for a fomentation, to be applied with flannels.

An extemporaneous fomentation.

Use fresh milk warmed.

Glyster.

Take of honey, three ounces; common salt, a drachm; and of barley-water, seven ounces: mix
N 2 them,

them, and make a glyster to be injected morning and evening, for the first three days, after receiving the wound.

Let the diet be only flesh broth, a little salted.

For CONTUSIONS.

A strong cooling cathartic.

Take two drachms and a half of agaric, with a scruple of sal polychrest: mix them up for a purge.

Take an ounce of the fresh middle bark of dwarf elder, or elder; bruise it, then boil it a few minutes in such a quantity of rain-water as will make four ounces of strained decoction, for a draught.

Take of jalap prepared, as in page 266.

Take a drachm of jalap-root pulverized.

Take an ounce of the fresh leaves of bind-weed.

Take of agaric, two drachms; senna leaves, three drachms; jalap, two scruples, and of tamarinds, two ounces; slice, bruise, and let them macerate in rain-water for half an hour; then boil them gently for eight minutes; afterward mix with nine ounces of the strained decoction, half a drachm of sal-prunel, and nine drachms of the syrup of solutive roses with senna: of which let the patient take an ounce every half hour till he is well purged.

The same in a lesser quantity.

Take of Syrian scammony, thirteen grains; diaphoretic antimony, a scruple; and of the syrup of solutive roses with senna, six drachms; bruise well in a mortar, afterward add half an ounce of succory-water. Of which make a draught.

Fomentation

Fomentation for contusions.

Take of white briony root, two ounces; round birthwort root, an ounce; the fresh leaves of rue and savine, each a handful; tan'ey, camomile, and feverfew flowers, each an ounce; six ounces of fresh onions: digest them in a close vessel in boiling hot water for half an hour, then let them boil a minute; and to twenty-five ounces of the strained juice through a cloth by expression, add half an ounce of linseed meal. Boil them again for a short time; afterward mix with the whole decoction, when cold, two ounces of spirit of wine with treacle, and an ounce of sal armoniac. Apply it with woolen cloths.

Cataplasm.

Make a cataplasm of the former ingredients; about the end, add a sufficient quantity of linseed meal; an ounce of galbanum, dissolved in the yolk of an egg; and half an ounce of oil of camomile.

Plaster.

Take of bryony root, ground into meal, two ounces; flowers of sulphur, an ounce; æthiops mineral, three drachms; pure galbanum, dissolved according to art, four ounces; melilot plaster, nine ounces; with a sufficient quantity of oil of camomile: of which, make a plaster.

The following plaisters are here proper.

Plaisters of galbanum; Diachylon with the gums, or the anti-hysteric Diaphoretic plaster. cerate; or, more Ischiadic plaster. properly, the Ghent Melilot plaster. antidote. Mucilage plaster. Plaisters of bay berries. Oxycroceum. Plaisters of betony. Frog plaster.

Plaisters of cummin.

Frog plaister with mer-

Cephalic plaister.

cury.

Internal resolvents.

Sudorifics are,

1. Difluents, drank hot ;
2. Internal resolvents ;
3. Stimulants ;
4. Laxatives ;
5. Sweating.

Diuretics are,

1. Diluents, drank cold or hot ;
2. Internal resolvents ;
3. Stimulants, chiefly saline, saponaceous ;
4. Laxatives, applied to the kidneys, chiefly by fomentation, and clyster ;
5. Heat, applied to the kidneys, hypogastric region and perinæum ; the remaining part of the body being kept a little cooler than usual.

In an INFLAMMATION.

A cooling cathartic.

Cream of tartar, six drachms. Pulp of tamarinds, three ounces.

Crystals of tartar, six drachms. Tamarinds, four ounces.

Tartar itself, six drachms. Elder juice, four ounces. Sal polychrest, five scruples. Rhubarb, half a drachm.

Take of the best rhubarb, a drachm ; sal polychrest, a scruple and a half ; and of the syrup of succory, with rhubarb, an ounce ; when bruised, together, dissolve them in two ounces of elder flower water, and two drachms of strong cinnamon water : of which, make a draught.

Take two ounces of the pulp of the best tamarinds, with three drachms of the crystals of tar-

tar, finely pulverized, and mix them: of which let the patient take a drachm every half quarter of an hour till he is pretty well purged.

Take of the leaves of choice senna without stalks, two drachms; of best agaric, a drachm; and of tamarinds, two ounces; boil them with a sufficient quantity of elder flower water, in a close vessel for fifteen minutes; then add to five ounces of the decoction, strained through a cloth, a drachm of refined nitre; and six drachms of the syrup of solutive roses, with senna; of which, make a draught.

Take of senna leaves, three drachms; tamarinds, two ounces; and of agaric, three drachms; infuse them in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, for fifteen minutes; to a pint of which, add an ounce of the syrup of succory, with rhubarb: afterward, let the patient take an ounce every half hour, till he is purged.

Epispastics,

Consist of attrahents to a place;

— derivants thither;

— propellents from that place.

Vesicants.

A diluting and refrigerating medicine in this case.

Take of the roots of sorrel, two ounces; grass, and viper's grass-roots, of each three ounces; leaves of brooklime, wood sorrel, and agrimony, each a handful; infuse them in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, for seven or eight minutes; then add of borragé, bugloss, rose, and violet leaves, of each a pugil; digest them in a close vessel for half a quarter of an hour; afterward, strain off the decoction; and, with three pints thereof, mix two drachms of refined nitre, and three ounces of elder-juice: of which, take three ounces every hour.

Take of elder flower water, fifteen ounces; elder-juice, two ounces; and of refined nitre, a drachm: mix them. Of which take an ounce every hour.

A like emulsion.

Take of the bruised seeds of burdock, half an ounce; parsley, six drachms; and of succory an ounce; make them into an emulsion with a sufficient quantity of parsley-water, in twelve ounces of which, dissolve a drachm of refined nitre, and an ounce of the syrup of the five opening roots. Whereof take an ounce every hour.

A like powder.

Take of unwashed diaphoretic antimony, a drachm; of sal-prunell, half a drachm; and of zedoary-root, a scruple. Mix and make them into a powder, to be divided into six doses: one to be taken every three hours in the common ptizan.

A thin aromatic decoction, to be drank hot.

Take of the three saunders's, and carline thistle root, each an ounce; parsley and fennel-roots, each three ounces; and of rest-harrow-root, two ounces; infuse them, for half an hour, in a sufficient quantity of boiling water; then add sassafras-wood, sliced, two ounces; the leaves of betony, rue, scabious, and colts foot, each a handful; let them stand in hot digestion, for half an hour, in a close vessel, and strain off five pints of liquor: of which, let the patient drink two ounces hot every hour.

For ABSCESSSES.

Ripeners.

1. Simple aromatic gums.

Gum ammoniac.	Gum galbanum.
Gum bdellium.	Gum opopanax.
Gum elemi.	Gum sagapenum.

2. *Emollients, relaxants, humectants;**Forms.*

Take of rice meal, four ounces; vinegar, two drachms; and of galbanum, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, an ounce; with a sufficient quantity of boiling water, for a pultice; about the end, add an ounce of the oil of white lilies; and make a cataplasm.

Take four handfuls of fresh sorrel leaves, with an ounce of fresh butter; and boil them for a short time, on a gentle fire; afterward, add two ounces of fermented bread, with half an ounce of gum-sagapenum, dissolved in the yolk of an egg: of which, make a cataplasm according to art.

Take of honey, boiled to a little greater consistence, four ounces; onions, roasted under the ashes, three ounces; and of fat figs, four ounces; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for a pultice; then add half an ounce of linseed meal, and make a cataplasm.

Take of shelled oats, an ounce; fresh flax-meal, two ounces; white lily roots, three ounces; and of marshmallow-leaves, an ounce; boil them in a sufficient quantity of new milk; afterward, add two ounces of fresh butter, and make a cataplasm.

A decoction, excites a sufficient motion for this intention.

Take of four fermented bread, two ounces; Venetian soap, sliced, and of oil of camomile, by infusion, each two drachms; with half an ounce of honey: mix and make them into a cataplasm.

Take of herb trinity ashes, four ounces; with six ounces of quick-lime; when bruised, mix them; then let them melt in a moist place; after-

ward, filtre, inspissate, and put them in a crucible, on a strong fire; lastly, pour them out in small stones, carefully kept in a dry close vessel: spread a small quantity of them, when scraped, upon a pleget; and apply it to the part for two hours; afterward, soften the eschar with butter. Or,

Lay a little butter of antimony upon the apex of the protuberant abscess: or, hold the infernal stone to the same apex for a short time.

In the cure of FISTULAS.

Melting digestive injections.

Take of native turpentine, two ounces; and of the yolks of eggs, an ounce; when mixed, add two ounces of common honey; half an ounce of common spirit of wine, with four ounces of common water; and, after warmed and well mixed, inject it. Or,

Take an ounce of Arcæus's balsam, with the like quantity of the yolks of eggs; and, when mixed, dissolve it in eight ounces of common vinous spirit: it is used as the former.

Deterfive injections.

Take honey of roses, two ounces; of elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt of tartar, half an ounce; and of barber's lye, eight ounces; mix them. Or,

Take of round birthwort root, two ounces; the dried leaves of scordium, an ounce; and of bruised juniper berries, an ounce; boil them with a sufficient quantity of weak spirit of wine in a tall phial for an hour; afterward strain the liquor, to twenty ounces of which add an ounce of Venetian soap. It is to be used as the former.

When the fistula is clean, the following injection serves to consolidate it:

Balsamic

Balsamic injection.

Take of the infused oil of St. John's wort, four ounces; aloes, myrrh, and male frankincense, of each two drachms; boil them gently; then dissolve the mixture in two ounces of the yolks of eggs; afterward, cool it a little; and inject it into the clean fistula.

In a GANGRENE.

An exciting spirit in a gangrene from a hot cause, or an alkaline constitution.

Take of fresh lemon juice, two ounces; orange juice, an ounce; fresh mulberry syrup, two ounces; citron water, four ounces; balm water, two ounces; strong cinnamon water, an ounce; Rhenish wine, six ounces; and a sufficient quantity of sugar, if required: of which, make a mixture, and drink an ounce every hour, or every half hour. Or,

Take of currant, and barberry juice, of each two ounces; spirit of salt, half a drachm; balm water, six ounces; and of Rhenish wine, ten ounces: of which, make a mixture, and take an ounce every hour.

If the patient is seized with a cold gangrene, and of a phlegmatic or acid temperature,

Take of volatile oily salt, three drachms; of elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt of tartar, two drachms; Matthioli's water of life, three ounces; citron water, six ounces; the syrup of the five opening roots, and Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, of each an ounce; with two drachms of the confection of alkermes: which mix, and use after the same manner as the former.

In an ACID CONSTITUTION. See p. 237.

In an ALKALINE. See page 250.

In an alkalescent hot constitution.

Take of Rhenish wine, a pint; cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmeg, of each two drachms; digest them in a sand heat in a tall phial; afterward, put toasted bread into this decoction.

In an acid cold one.

Take of volatile oily salt, half an ounce; spirit of lemon peel, two ounces; spirit of lavender, and mint, of each an ounce; with two ounces of treacle spirit: which mix, and put in toasted bread.

Fomentation for a gangrena.

Take of fresh rue leaves, four handfuls; mallow leaves, two handfuls; sauce-alone leaves, one handful; and of linseed meal, an ounce; boil them in a close vessel, with a sufficient quantity of water; then strain the decoction: to two quarts of which, add two drachms of Venetian soap: afterward, make a fomentation, to be applied with flannels. Or,

Take of elder-vinegar, two ounces; elder-flower-water, ten ounces; sal-armoniac, two drachms; and six ounces of white French wine: which mix, and make a fomentation of.

Cataplasme.

Take of elder, melilot, marshmallow, camomile, and marygold flowers, of each three ounces; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for a cataplasme; and about the end of the process, add an ounce of linseed meal; with an ounce and a half of linseed oil.

The following afford materials for such compositions.

Sal. armoniac.

Sal gem.

Borax.

Nitre.

Sea

Sea salt.	Vinegar of garden dra-
Regenerated salt after the	gons.
distillation of the	lavender.
spirit of sal-ar-	roses.
moniac.	rue.
Distilled vinegar.	elder.
Vinegar of marygolds,	squills.
	treacle.
Spirit of nitre,	
----- salt.	} Simple, or dulcified.
----- sulphur by the	
bell.	
----- vitriol.	

Wines; especially Rhenish.

Proper aromatics here.

Southernwood.	White horehound.
Wormwood.	The myrtle tree.
Sauce alone.	Origanum.
Angelica.	Polymountain.
Costmary.	Penny-royal.
Holy thistle.	Rosemary.
Lesser centaury.	Rue.
Germander.	Savine.
Dittany of Crete.	Sage.
Herb Robert.	Scordium.
Lavender.	Tansey.
Marjoram.	Thuya, or tree of life.

An antiputrescent fomentation.

Take of the leaves of rue, scordium, and worm-wood, of each four ounces; which boil in a close vessel with water and vinegar, of each a like quantity; to two quarts of the strained decoction, add half an ounce of sal gem, with two ounces of treacle spirit of wine; and make a fomentation.

Take the same ingredients, and boil them to the consistence of a cataplasm; and, about the end of the process, add half an ounce of sal armo-

niac; two ounces of linseed meal, with an ounce and a half of the infused oil of rue: of which, make a cataplasm; and when to be applied, add a small quantity of spirit of wine camphorated.

An antiputrescent liquor.

Take of the vinegar of garden dragons, six ounces; vinegar of roses, two ounces; treacle spirit of wine, four ounces; sea salt, an ounce; with twelve ounces of the decoction of scordium; and mix them.

The following medicines are exceeding good for softening a gangrenous eschar.

Take of the leaves of scordium, two handfuls; mallow leaves, one handful; lavender, and marsh-mallow flowers, of each an ounce; and boil them in vinegar, to the consistence of a cataplasm; afterward, add three ounces of linseed meal; an ounce of linseed-oil; with a drachm of sal armoniac.

The golden ointment. The royal ointment.

An emollient, anodyne, diaphoretic cataplasm.

Take of the leaves of fresh male southernwood, Roman wormwood, garden rue, scordium, saucelone, hemp, white horehound, and tobacco, of each half a handful; the leaves of henbane, a handful; the flowers of marshmarygolds, the lesser centaury, melilot, feverfew, and tansey, of each two ounces; and the flowers of marshmallows, and wild poppies, of each an ounce; which boil, with a sufficient quantity of water, in a close vessel, for fifteen minutes; afterward, add of linseed meal, four ounces; of the oil of rue, by infusion, two ounces; treacle vinegar, and treacle spirit of wine, of each an ounce; and of sal armoniac, a drachm.

Take of treacle water, an ounce; Sylvius's prophylactic water, six drachms; Matthiolus's water of life, an ounce; rue water, nine ounces;

Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, and of the five opening roots, of each an ounce and a half; and of elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt of tartar, two drachms: of which, make a mixture, and take a spoonful every half hour, with one or two ounces of the following julap:

Take of barley water, a quart; French wine, a pint; ginger, pulverized, two drachms; and three ounces of Jerusalem oak syrup.

For a SPHACELUS; or, COMPLETE MORTIFICATION.

A sharp lixivium.

Take of quick lime, made from stones, one part; cover it with three parts of pearl ash; which put into a cellar, and let them run per deliquium; afterward, filtre the liquor for use.

Or common quick-lime, finely pulverized, will answer the intention as well.

But the best separation is made when the dead eschars are consumed, and made to separate from the sound parts, by the application of some soft putrefactive remedy; while the live parts are animated by an enlivening fomentation.

Take of the oils of cinnamon, and lemons, of each two drops; of the oil of cloves, one drop; with two drachms of fine sugar, and make an oleosaccharum; to which, add a drachm of red coral, with two grains of pure laudanum, and make into a powder, to be divided into two doses: one to be taken an hour before going to bed; and, if the patient does not sleep, the other an hour after.

An astringent powder to stop an hemorrhage.

Take of dragon's blood, a drachm; of gum sarcocoll, two drachms; blood-stone, half a drachm; an ounce of Armenian bole; and pulverize them finely.

Take four ounces of new-ground oatmeal, with half a drachm of colcothar or vitriol well calcined, and mix them well.

Take the powder of puff ball well-dried, and sprinkle it all over the wound.

For BURNS or SCALDS.

A refrigerant mixture.

Take green houseleek, three ounces; bruise it and squeeze out the juice; to which add syrup of roses, and of violets; of each an ounce; nitre, ten grains; spirit of salt, ten drops; river water, a quart.

Antiputrescent fomentation.

Take vinegar of litharge, two ounces; French brandy, twelve ounces; with fourteen ounces of elder-flower-water; and mix them.

Emollient, discutient ditto.

Take flowers of elder, melilot, and marshmallows, of each an ounce; and boil them in such a quantity of water as will make a pound and a half of strained decoction; to which add of treacle-water, two ounces; elder vinegar, an ounce; and of common salt, a drachm; of which make a fomentation. Dip warm cloths in this, and apply them to the part affected.

Emollient and discutient cataplasm.

Take the leaves of mallows, and marshmallows, of each two handfuls; and of melilot-flowers, two ounces; which boil in a sufficient quantity of water; and, about the end of the process, add an ounce of treacle; half an ounce of linseed oil; and as much linseed meal as will give it the consistence of a cataplasm.

For a SCHIRROUS TUMOUR.

Emollient and discutient fomentation.

Take the flowers of marshmallows, camomile,

melilot, and elder, of each a handful; the lesser centaury, half a handful; the leaves of wormwood, white horehound, rue, and savine, of each a handful; white briony-root, four ounces; and angelica-root, an ounce; which boil in such a quantity of water as will make two quarts of strained decoction; afterward, add four ounces of treacle-water; apply warm cloths dipped in this fomentation to the naked skin, covering them with a hog's bladder dipped in a little oil.

A like cataplasm.

Make a cataplasm of the same ingredients, and add of strained galbanum, dissolved with the yolk of an egg, three ounces; linseed meal, two ounces; and oil of linseed, three ounces.

Plaster for a schirrus.

Take gum ammoniac, galbanum, sagapenum, and opopanax, of each two ounces; which melt over a slow fire, and carefully add to them, four yolks of eggs; two ounces of yellow wax; three ounces of white briony root meal; and as much oil of rue, by infusion, as will give it the due consistence of a plaster.

As to diet, the patient should live on new milk, butter-milk, whey, fresh meat, all sorts of bread, and pot herbs, ripe, mild, acid-sweet fruits, being all first boiled: the common drink should be a decoction of the roots of China, sarsaparilla, the three sanders, &c.

Anodynes.

Take of white poppy seeds, bruised, two ounces; fennel-root, four ounces; the flowers of the wild poppy, six drachms; and of mallow leaves, a handful; which boil in such a quantity of water, for

for fifteen minutes, as will make a quart of strained decoction; and add two ounces and a half of the syrup of white poppy-heads: of which, let the patient drink three, or four ounces at a time.

A like powder.

Take sperma-ceti, red coral, and unwashed diaphoretic antimony, of each a drachm; and of pure laudanum, two grains; and make a powder to be divided into four equal doses: of which, let the patient take one morning and evening, during the continuance of his pain.

A like external fomentation.

Take the flowers of henbane, melilot, poppies, and elder, of each a pugil; which boil in such a quantity of water as will make a pint and a half of strained decoction; afterward, add of elder, and rose vinegar, of each two ounces; and of rectified spirit of wine, half an ounce; and mix them.

An anadyne lenient ointment.

Take vinegar of litharge, an ounce; expressed oil of henbane, and poppy seed, and oil of roses, prepared by infusion, of each two drachms: mix and make them into an ointment; afterward, add six grains of opium,

Plasters.

Lead plaister.

Ointment of pompholyx.

An anodyne lenient plaister, for an incurable schirrus.

Take of the fresh expressed juice of henbane leaves, garden-poppies, and water hemlock, of each four ounces; which boil to a due consistence over a slow fire; afterward, add eight ounces of white wax; and an ounce of oil of roses; and make them according to art, into a plaister. Or,

Take of sugar of lead, white lead, and the amalgama of mercury and lead, of each two drachms;

white wax, four ounces; and oil of roses, three drachms; which make into a plaister.

For a CANCER.

See the plaister in page 282.

Frog's spawn, and water of ditto.

A purging powder.

Take resin of jalap, six grains; diagridium, seven grains; and unwashed diaphoretic antimony, twenty four grains; which mix and make into powder. Or,

Take fifteen grains of mercurius dulcis; with twelve grains of diagridium; and make a powder, to be taken once in a week.

Decoctions of burdock. Decoctions of parsley.

———— China. ————— sarsaparilla.
———— fennel. ————— scorzonera.

Take of unwashed diaphoretic antimony, eight grains; and of sperma ceti, a drachm; of which, make a powder to be divided into two doses: one to be taken in the morning, the other at night.

Lenient Fomentations and unctions.

Take of poppy, rose, and elder water, of each two ounces; sugar of lead, and liquid laudanum, of each a drachm; with two drachms of treacle water; and mix them.

Take vinegar of litharge, six drachms; oil of roses, half an ounce; and make an ointment.

In DISEASES of the BONES.

An abstergent antiseptic decoction.

Take of green heavy shavings of guaiacum, ten ounces; and of salt of tartar, half a drachm; which digest in three quarts of common water, for twenty-four hours; afterward, boil them for the space of two hours; and add, when finished, four ounces of rectified spirit of wine; cover them close

up, and let them boil a little longer; then strain the decoction, and let the patient drink of it.

Put three pints of water upon the residuum of the decoction, and let it boil for four hours.

Of the first decoction, let the patient take four ounces four times a-day, upon an empty stomach; viz. in the morning at seven; in the morning at eleven; at four in the afternoon; and at seven in the evening.

Of the other decoction, let him drink at pleasure, in lieu of common drink.

After the same manner, are the decoctions made of juniper, sassafras, box, and oak: let cloths, dipped in these decoctions, warmed, be used as fomentations externally.

In the CURE of FEVERS in GENERAL.

Lenient and aperient fomentation.

Take of quince seed, rose, and elder-flower-water, of each three ounces; and make an emulsion; to which, when strained, add half an ounce of rectified spirit of wine; and a drachm of liquid laudanum.

The golden ointment.	The ointment called nu-
The royal ointment.	tritum.
The ointment of pom-	The ointment of poplar,
pholyx.	Rose-ointment.

Ptisans.

Nitrous subacid decoction.

Take of barley-water, twenty-five ounces; refined nitre, a drachm; Rhenish wine, six ounces; currant, and elder juice, of each two ounces; and make them into a mixture: of which, take one or two ounces every fifteen minutes. Or,

Take

Take of succory, fumitory, and balm water, of each three ounces; spirit of common salt, a drachm; syrup of mulberries, two ounces; with half a drachm of refined nitre; and make a mixture: of which, a spoonful is to be taken every half hour. Or,

A like powder.

Take two drachms of cream of tartar; with half a drachm of refined nitre; and make them into a powder: of which, half a scruple is to be taken every three hours, with ptizan.

For the rest, see alkaline putrefaction; and too great a velocity of the blood.

A refreshing aromatic powder.

Take of the fresh herbs of marjoram, mint, wild thyme, and rosemary, of each two handfuls; the flowers of chamomile, red roses, tansey, and lavender, of each a handful; Syrian marum, half a handful; the roots of Florentine orrice, garden angelica, and masterwort, each three ounces; the shavings of saffra-wood, two ounces; and the bruised seeds of celery, three ounces; which pound into a powder, to be spread in the room where the patient is.

Gentle emetics.

Take of barley-water, thirty-six ounces; oxymel of squills, three ounces; tartar of vitriol, not acid, two drachms; and make them into a mixture: of which, two ounces is to be taken every half hour. Or,

Take of elder juice, three ounces; vinegar of squills, an ounce; balm water, six ounces; and mix them: of which, half an ounce is to be taken every half hour. Or,

Take of emetic tartar, five grains; for one dose.

Or, Take of emetic wine, an ounce and a half; a dose. Or,

Take of ipecacoanha, pulverized, a scruple; for a dose. Or,

Take of ipecacoanha, pulverized, four scruples; with three ounces of white wine; and boil them together in a tall glass for four hours; then strain the liquor, and give it for a dose. Or,

Take of fresh asarabacca leaves, cut small, five; and infuse them for half an hour, in boiling hot water; afterward, strain the decoction, and give it for a dose.

A cooling glyster.

Take of nitre, two drachms; honey of roses, an ounce; whey of fresh milk, twelve ounces; and mix them up for a glyster. Or,

Take of common vinegar, an ounce; nitre, three drachms; syrup of solutive roses with senna, two ounces; barley water, nine ounces; and mix them up for a glyster. Or,

Take ten ounces of butter-milk, with two ounces of the syrup of white roses; and mix them up for a glyster. Or,

Take of the common emollient decoction, eleven ounces; refined nitre, three drachms; honey of mercury, an ounce and a half; and mix them up for a glyster.

Proper medicines in a febrile languor.

Take of oxymel of squills, three ounces; Matthioli's spirit of life, three drachms; mint water, four ounces; strong cinnamon water, an ounce; and mix them: of which, an ounce is to be taken every hour.

Take of diascordium, a scruple and a half; Andromachus's treacle, a drachm and a half; the syrup of the five opening roots, two ounces; cardus water, six ounces: which mix, and take in the same manner as the former.

Take of the confection of alkermes, a drachm; preserved ginger, six drachms; contrayerva, and Virginian snake-root, of each a drachm; syrup of the five opening roots, as much as will make them up into a preserve: of which, half a drachm is to be taken every four hours.

Take of the countess of Kent's powder, a scruple and a half every four hours.

Take white ginger, Winter's bark, zedoary, contrayerva, and Virginian snake-root, of each a drachm; the troches of vipers, two drachms; and make them into a fine powder, to be divided into forty-two doses: of which, one may be taken every fourth hour.

Take of carduus salt, half a drachm; salt of hartshorn, a drachm; red coral, two scruples; oil of cinnamon, and lemon-peel, of each three drops; which mix, and make into a powder, to be divided into ten doses; and taken as the former.

Bitter, lactescent, refrigerating herbs.

Wild succory.	Scorzonera.
Garden succory.	Sow thistle.
Hawk weed.	Dandelion.
Endive.	Vipers, grass.
Lettuce.	

In a FEBRILE CHILNESS.

A proper drink in a febrile chilness.

Take of barley water, thirty ounces; refined nitre, two drachms; simple oxymel, three ounces; clove water, two ounces; and mix them: of which, two ounces may be taken hot every fifteen minutes.

A like emulsion.

Take of the four greater, and lesser cold seeds, of each two drachms; and make them into an emul-

sion, with a sufficient quantity of water; to a pint and a half of which, add four ounces of fennel water; two scruples of sal prunel; two ounces of the syrup of the five opening roots; half an ounce of the syrup of violets: and take it in the same manner as the former.

Or, Take of borrage-water, one pint; rose water, an ounce; elder flower water, half a pint; cinnamon water, an ounce and a half; Matthioli's spirit of life, half an ounce; syrup of mugwort, two ounces; and make them into a mixture: which take as the former.

The decoction of coffee.

————— saffrafras-wood.

————— the faunders's,

And others of the like kind are here very proper, if, toward the end, you add a small quantity of any spice.

Take of the three faunders, of each an ounce; and boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for fifteen minutes; then add four ounces of fennel-root; two ounces of saffrafras shavings; half an ounce of liquorice; and let them boil a moment; afterward, strain off two quarts of the decoction; and give it as above directed.

In a FEBRILE ANXIETY.

Proper emetics in the fever.

Take three ounces of oxymel of squills; with five ounces of succory water; and mix them up into a draught. Or,

Take of fresh asarabacca leaves, eight; with a sufficient quantity of carduus water; which infuse for four hours; afterward, take five ounces of the expressed tincture for a draught. Or,

Take twenty-five grains of white vitriol, finely pulverized, in a glass of ale.

Purgatives in fevers.

Take five drachms of the cream of tartar, in a sufficient quantity of warm whey.

Take of the cream of tartar, two drachms; sal prunell, twelve grains; sal polychrest, sixteen grains; and make them into a powder.

Take seven grains of scammony, with half an ounce of succory water; and make them into an emulsion; to which, add twelve drachms of the syrup of solutive roses with senna: and take it for a draught.

Take of tamarinds, three ounces; troches of agaric, three drachms; senna leaves, a drachm; the greater water-betony leaves, half an ounce; and make a decoction thereof, with a sufficient quantity of water; to half a pint of which, when strained, add half a drachm of sal prunel; an ounce and a half of the syrup of solutive roses with senna: then take two ounces every half hour, till it begins to operate.

Take of acido-sweet prunes, four ounces; tamarinds, an ounce; senna leaves, two drachms; water-betony leaves, six drachms; and boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, for half an hour; afterward, add to twelve ounces of the strained decoction, two ounces of the syrup of succory with rhubarb: and take three ounces every half hour, till it begins to operate.

Take a drachm and a half of Sylvius's electuary of prunes; with a scruple of the powder of senna; and make them up into a bolus.

Sylvius's electuary of prunes, half an ounce.

Confection of hamech, half an ounce.

Galen's hiera picra, one drachm and a half.

Lenitive electuary, an ounce.

Electuary of the juice of roses, half an ounce.

*Sudorifics in fevers,**Are always diluents and aperients.*

Take of the roots of smallage, half an ounce; burdock and china root, of each an ounce; succory, grass, navew, parsley, turneps, and butcher's-broom, of each half an ounce; sarsaparilla, an ounce; viper's grass, half an ounce; the leaves of sorrel, succory, endive, and dandelion, of each a handful; elder-leaves, two ounces; the bruised seed of smallage, and parsley, of each an ounce; of which, make three pints of strained decoction: whereof, let the patient take three ounces warmed every fifteen minutes, till he gently sweats.

From this, an infinite number of other forms of the same nature may be composed.

Diuretics.

Watery-milk; *e. gr.* three parts of water added to one part of fresh milk.

Whey.

Skimmed milk.

Birch tears.

Fresh ripe summer juices, diluted with water.

Saltpetre.

Nitre antimoniated.

Sal polychrest.

The preceding decoction may serve in lieu of diuretics, if taken in a proper quantity.

Abstersives

Are the same.

*In a FEBRILE THIRST.**Proper drinks in fevers.*

Take of common simple barley-water, forty ounces; currant juice, four ounces; spirit of salt,

as much as will give a grateful sharpness; an ounce of cinnamon-water; and mix them for a common drink.

Take jelly, juice, or syrup of currants, quinces, black cherries, barberries, mulberries, raspberries, pomegranates, lemons, citrons, oranges, or Chinese apples, of either four ounces: prepare them as before; *c. gr.*

Take of quince jelly, an ounce; Nicolai's berry electuary, two ounces; syrup of sorrel, an ounce; borrag, and balm water, each four ounces; simple water, a pint and a half; Rhenish wine, three ounces: mix them.

Milk and water.

Whey.

Skimmed milk.

Small beer.

Coffee.

Wine, one part added to twelve parts of water, with a little lemon juice. Or,

Take two fine fresh lemons, without their seeds; slice them with their peel, throw away the white, fungous, and fibrous parts, and infuse them in a quart of barley-water; to which add, when strained, an ounce and a half of the syrup of mulberries; half a pint of Rhenish wine; and two ounces of toasted bread: afterward preserve the mixture in a close earthen vessel, for common drink. Or,

Take of the syrup of lemons, three ounces; spirit of wine, an ounce and a half; Rhenish wine, four ounces; and clear water, fourteen ounces: of which make a mixture for common drink.

For a FEBRILE NAUSEA.

Proper drinks for the first kind, See febrile thirst.

A drink for the second kind, with proper medicines. See pages 288, 289.

For the fifth kind.

Take of quince jelly, four ounces; syrup of lemons, two ounces; Matthiolus's water of life, an ounce; cinnamon water, six drachms; citron water, six ounces; liquid laudanum, sixty drops; and mix them: take an ounce frequent, till the nausea ceases. Or,

Take a sufficient quantity of strong mint water, and drink an ounce thereof cold, every fifteen minutes. Or,

Take a sufficient quantity of quince jelly, and drink a drachm thereof, every half hour. Or,

Take of fresh lemon juice, half an ounce; Rhenish wine, an ounce; and, when well mixed, add a drachm of salt of wormwood; which drink while the mixture effervesces. Or,

Take thin slices of lemon, besprinkled with sugar, and keep them in the mouth.

In all the species, epithems, fomentations, cerates, and stomachics are of great service, where there is no inflammation.

Take aromatic rose powder, compound galengal powder, and compound powder of rhodium, of each an ounce; which mix, and sow in a piece of linen; afterwards, apply it to the epigastric region.

Take a sufficient quantity of Galen's stomachic cerate, and spread it upon a piece of leather for a stomachic plaister: which keep on as long as it sticks.

Take of Matthiolus's water of life, an ounce; the spirit of angelica root, Sylvius's carminative spirit, and the spirit of mint, of each two ounces; a slice of white bread toasted, and well crumbled;

crumbled; which mix, and apply hot to the epigastrium; above which, lay a hog's bladder, wetted with oil, and fix it with a ligature; this is to be renewed every twelve hours.

In FEBRILE WEAKNESS.

Beef, veal, mutton, or chicken broths, with a little salt, and lemon-juice.

New milk.

Decoctions, see pages 225, 226.

In an INTERMITTING FEVER.

The proper medicines are,

All vegetable fixed salts, such as those prepared of wormwood, carduus, and bean-stalks.

Nitre.

Antimonial nitre, and unwashed diaphoretic antimony.

Sal armoniac.

Sal prunell.

Sal polychrest.

Regenerated tartar.

Tartarised tartar.

Soap of tartar.

All parts of aromatic herbs. See page 243, and page 235.

Emetics.

Take five grains of emetic tartar, pulverized; for a dose.

Take five grains of emetic tartar, with enough of crumbled bread to form into five pills for a dose.

Take two ounces of emetic wine, six drachms of oxymel of squills, and mix them up for a draught.

Take of emetic tartar, five grains; currant jelly, half an ounce; oil of cinnamon, one drop; and make them up into a bolus.

Purgatives.

Powder.

Take two scruples of Cornachine's powder; for one dose.

Draught.

Take of the greater pill cochiaë, two scruples; solutive syrup of roses, half an ounce; elder-flower water, two ounces; and mix them up into a draught.

Pills.

Take of washed aloes, twelve grains; myrrh, ten grains; opoponax, and sal gem, of each five grains; mix and make them up into nine pills.

A never failing antipyretic sweat.

Take of sal polychrest, two drachms; syrup of the five opening roots, two ounces; opium, two grains; carduus, wormwood, rue, marjoram, and mint-water, of each an ounce; extract of wormwood, two ounces; and make them into a mixture: of which, take a spoonful every fifteen minutes; and drink afterward four ounces of the following decoction:

Take of masterwort root, six drachms; saffras wood, and red saunders, of each two ounces; the leaves of the golden-rod, two handfuls; the flowers of the lesser centaury, half an ounce; and the bruised seeds of the wild carrot, six drachms; infuse them in a close vessel for two hours in boiling hot water; afterward, let them boil a little; then strain off a quart of the decoction, which use as above directed.

For an intermittent.

Take of the best Peruvian bark, pulverized, an

ounce; and divide it into twelve doses: of which, take one every two hours, in a glass of wine.

Or, Take three ounces of Peruvian bark; twelve ounces of common water; and infuse them for two hours; afterward, let them boil for an hour; then add four ounces of French wine; boil them for a short time again in a tall vessel: afterward, take an ounce and a half of the decoction every two hours, when clear and fine. Or,

Take three ounces of Peruvian bark; and boil it for two hours in a close vessel, with as much common water as will make a pint of clear decoction: which is to be taken as the former. Or,

Evaporate the preceding decoction to the consistence of honey; afterward divide it into four doses: each of which is to be taken as the former.

Or, Dissolve the preceding extract in an ounce of the syrup of the five opening roots: then take it in the same manner as you did the extract. Or,

Take the former extract, and make it, with a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder, into pills, each weighing four grains: all which take in the intermission of the fever fit.

Take of the oils of scorpions, castor, juniper-berries, camphire, laurel, turpentine, and balsam of sulphur, terebinthinated, of each half an ounce; and mix them up into a liniment; with which, anoint the stomach and back bone.

Take ten ounces of common broad leaved plantane; with two ounces of fresh tormentil root; and put them into as much boiling water as will make a quart of strained decoction: three ounces of which drink every two hours. Or,

Take of roch-alum, a drachm; nutmeg, two drachms; armenian bole, pulverized, twelve grains; and mix them up into a powder; which is to be taken an hour before the fit.

Epithems.

Take currants, the tops of hops, and sea-salt, of each two ounces; and bruise them into a pul-tice, which apply to the wrists. Or,

Take two ounces of green-rue tops; with two drachms of mustard seed; and apply them, when bruised, to the wrists.

In a WATERY QUINSEY.

See pages 233, 256.

In a SCHIRROUS QUINSEY.

Take of oil of tartar per deliquium; let the part be gently corroded, by dipping a little lint, applied to the end of a quill, in it.

This may be done more effectually by quick-lime; but the application is attended with greater danger.

In an INFLAMMATORY QUINSEY.

Take eighteen grains of scammony; and make it into an emulsion, with a sufficient quantity of water; to half an ounce of which, add an ounce and a half of the syrup of fenna: for a draught.

Take an ounce of fenna; and make, with a sufficient quantity of water, half a pint of strained decoction; to which, add nitre and syrup of fenna, of each an ounce: for a glyster.

Take elder, rose, and marygold vinegar, of each an ounce; with six ounces of elder-flower water; and make them into a mixture: of which, the vapours are to be received hot into the mouth with a funnel.

Take of duck-meat, six ounces; fresh lily-leaves, five ounces; those of garden poppies, eight ounces; and marshmallow leaves, six ounces; elder and melilot flowers, of each four ounces; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for a decoction; and,

about the end of the process, add two swallow's nests; with three ounces of white lily oil; and a sufficient quantity of linseed, for making a cataplasm. The decoction may also be used by way of a fomentation.

Gargles.

Take of the decoction from the preceding cataplasm, twelve ounces; elder vinegar, two ounces; syrup of marshmallows, two ounces; with two drachms of refined nitre; and mix them.

Or, Take of fat figs, twenty-two; marshmallow leaves, two ounces; and boil them for a considerable time; strain off for use thirty ounces of the decoction.

Nutritive glyster.

Take of mutton broth, ten ounces; sal nitre, ten grains; spirit of salt, six drops; mix and make them into a glyster: which inject every eight hours.

In a TRUE PERIPNEUMONY.

Take of barley water, forty ounces; nitre, two drachms; oxymel, four ounces; and mix them: of which let the patient drink two ounces hot, every fifteen minutes.

An emollient expectorant decoction.

Take pellitory, agrimony, and dandelion leaves, of each a handful; white poppy and fennel seeds, bruised, of each an ounce; liquorice, an ounce and a half; of which make fifty ounces of strained decoction; and take it as the former.

A diuretic aperient decoction.

Take grass, butcher's broom, parsley and fennel roots, of each two ounces; those of masterwort, two drachms; great burdock, and parsley seed, bruised, of each an ounce: of which make forty ounces of strained decoction, for the same use.

The diet.

Herbs,
Meal,
Pease,
Ripe summer fruit.

} See page 231.

The vapours, page 296.

Attenuant mixture.

Take vinegar of squills, six drachms; oxymel of squills, three ounces; sal polychrest, a drachm; barley water, eight ounces; and of hyssop water, four ounces: of which make a mixture; and let the patient drink an ounce every hour. Or,

Take a quart of coffee, two ounces of honey, and half an ounce of elder vinegar: of which make a mixture; and let the patient drink as much as he pleases hot.

Aperient detersive medicines for a broken imposthume of the lungs.

The leaves of maiden-Fennel.

hair, common.

Alexanders.

—white.

S. John's wort.

—black.

Hyssop.

—golden.

Woad.

Agrimony.

Lettuce.

Ladies mantle.

Harts tongue.

Brooklime.

White horehound.

Betony.

Devil's bit.

The field daisy.

Money wort.

Borrage.

Rest harrow.

Jerusalem oak.

Primrose.

Bugle.

Self heal.

Spleenwort.

Spotted lungwort.

Germander.

Sopewort.

Ground pine.

Scabious.

Succory.

Scordium.

Dandelion.

Solomon's seal.

Endive.

Flix-weed.

Hedge mustard.

Coltsfoot.

Garden valerian.	Common liverwort.
Wild valerian.	Vervain.
Fumitory.	Speedwell.
Ground ivy.	Periwinkle.
Noble liverwort.	Golden rod.

Gums.

Ammoniacum.	Mastic.
Galbanum.	Myrrh.
Opopanax.	Olibanum.
Sarcocoll.	Turpentine.

An aperient deterfive decoction.

Take the leaves of agrimony, golden rod, betony, and garden valerian, of each a handful; those of white horehound, a quarter of a handful; the five opening roots, of each an ounce; the flowers of the lesser centaury, agrimony, and St. John's wort, of each a handful; and make four pints of strained decoction: of which let the patient drink two ounces every two hours. Or,

Take the roots of burdock, china, and sassa-parilla, of each three ounces; and boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for half an hour; afterwards add three ounces of saffrafras wood, then let them boil for a few minutes again, and mix with three pints of the strained decoction, two ounces of the syrup of the five opening roots: this decoction is to be taken in the same manner as the former.

Similar pills:

Take two drachms of choice clear myrrh, with one scruple of the yolk of a new-laid egg, and beat them for a considerable time in a glass mortar; afterward add two scruples of the best frankincense, and make them into pills, each weighing three grains: of which take one or two before the decoction. Or,

Q. 6.

Take

Take two drachms of the best myrrh, with one drachm of spermaceti; mix, pulverize, and divide them into twelve equal doses: of which take one morning and evening, with the decoction. Or,

Take myrrh, and olibanum, of each a drachm; and of virgin honey, two ounces: mix them, and take a drachm every hour.

Gentle opiates.

Take a scruple of the compound pill of hound's-tongue, and divide it into six pills: of which take one or two every night, before going to rest. Or,

Take of storax pill, the like quantity; and use it in the same manner. Or,

Take of opium, thin sliced, and gently dried, one grain; red coral, twelve grains; olibanum, six grains: mix them into a powder, to be taken at night, as formerly.

Take of the syrup of diacodium, half an ounce; Matthiolus's water of life, a drachm; hyssop water, an ounce: make them into a draught, to be taken going to rest. Or,

Take one grain of opium, and make it into two pills: of which take one at night. Or,

Take one grain of opium; four drachms of the syrup of maidenhair; with an ounce of red poppy flower-water: and mix them up into a draught.

Emollient vapours.

Take the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, mercury, and pellitory, of each two handfuls; linseed-meal, two ounces: which boil in a sufficient quantity of water, and receive the steam up the nose.

An emollient and aperient mixture.

Take the expressed juice of chervil, and sweet milk, of each four ounces; with an ounce of syrup of hyssop: which mix, and let the patient drink an ounce every two hours.

A more aperient decoction.

Take of the greater soap wort, two handfuls; fresh endive, four handfuls; wild succory leaves, three handfuls; and boil them in as much water as will make three pints of strained decoction; of which let the patient drink two ounces every two hours. Or,

Take of simple oxymel, three ounces; syrup of the five opening roots, two ounces; the decoction of ground-ivy, ten ounces; refined nitre, a drachm: mix them, and let the patient drink an ounce every hour.

An expectorant anodyne powder.

Take of pure laudanum, two grains; flowers of sulphur, spermaceti, and unwashed diaphoretic antimony, of each a drachm; mix and make them into a fine powder, to be divided into twelve equal parts: of which let the patient take one every three hours, with an ounce or two of the preceding mixture. Or,

Take flowers of sulphur, two drachms; olibanum, a scruple; spermaceti, half a drachm; unwashed diaphoretic antimony, a drachm; and divide them into twelve doses, when mixed and pulverized: of which let the patient take one every hour, with an ounce of the former mixture.

Linctus.

Take of the oil of sweet almonds, fresh drawn, an ounce and a half; syrup of violets, virgin's honey, and the yolk of a new-laid egg, of each half an ounce: of which let the patient take half an ounce every hour, when well mixed, till he expectorates freely.

*In a SPURIOUS PERIPNEUMONY.**A proper glyster.*

Take of honey, three ounces; nitre, a drachm; the yolk of an egg; and eight ounces of barley-water: of which make a glyster.

A gently aperient decoction.

Take fennel roots, two ounces; grass roots, four ounces; pellitory, and agrimony leaves, of each a handful and a half; white bruised poppy seed, an ounce; liquorice, an ounce and a half; and boil them for fifteen minutes, in as much water as will make two pints and a half of strained decoction: of which, take two ounces every two hours.

PLEURISY. See **APERIENT DECOC-**
TION, page 302.

A relaxing anodyne fomentation.

Take mallow, marshmallow, and pellitory leaves, of each two handfuls; garden poppy, and henbane leaves, of each a handful; elder, chamomile, and melilot flowers, each three ounces; and boil them in a sufficient quantity of milk for a fomentation.

Hence warm bathings, steams, &c. are here proper.

Liniments for anointing the sides.

Take of the sugar of lead, half-an ounce; vinegar, six drachms; oil of roses, by infusion, an ounce: mix and make them into a liniment. Or,

Take two ounces of the poplar ointment. Or,

Take a sufficient quantity of the plaister of pompholyx, and spread it upon a piece of leather.

A relaxing, discutient, and gently aperient decoction.

Take colt's foot, and mallow leaves, of each two handfuls; wild poppy, and marshmallow flowers, of each half a handful; parsley, and farsaparilla roots, of each three ounces; bruised linseed, half an ounce; lettuce, and carduus seed, of each an ounce; and boil them in as much water as will make three pints of strained decoction: of which, let the patient drink two ounces every hour. Or,

Take the four greater and lesser cold seeds, of each three drachms; white poppy seed, two ounces; and make an emulsion, with a sufficient quantity of barley water; with fourteen ounces of which, mix a drachm and a half of refined nitre; and an ounce of the syrup of maidenhair: an ounce of this decoction may be taken every hour, or every fifteen minutes. Or,

Take wild poppy, and elder-flower water, of each eight ounces; borrag water, five ounces; crab's-eyes, two drachms; crystal mineral, a drachm; wild and white poppy syrups, of each an ounce: of which, make a mixture, and let the patient drink two ounces every hour.

An antiseptic aperient decoction.

Take the leaves of scordium, sauce-alone, and white hore-hound, of each two ounces; and boil them in as much water as will make a quart of strained decoction; with which, mix eight ounces of oxymel of squills; three drachms of nitre; and an ounce of treacle vinegar: of which, let the patient drink two ounces hot, every seven, or eight minutes.

In an INFLAMMATION of the LIVER, and the several kinds of JAUNDICES.

See pages 235, 249, 253, 256, 270.

Proper styptics in a bleeding at the nose.

A gentle styptic.

Dissolve a drachm of roch alum in an ounce of plantane water; afterward, dip tents in it, and put them up the nose.

A stronger one.

Dissolve a drachm of the sugar of lead, in an ounce of rose water; and use it in the same manner,

A very strong one.

Dissolve a drachm of common vitriol, in six drachms of rose water; and use it as the former styptics.

Proper remedies.

Sorrel garden.	Succory, garden.
—— common.	Dandelion.
—— round leaved.	Endive.
Wood sorrel.	Fumitory.
Wild orach.	Hawk weed.
English mercury.	Lettuce.
Wild endive.	Sharp pointed dock.
Succory, wild.	Purslain.

Syrup of borrag, two ounces.

—— succory with rhubarb, three ounces.

—— fumitory, two ounces.

—— five opening roots, two ounces.

A laxative, aperient, antiphlogistic decoction.

Take of tamarinds, an ounce; acido-sweet prunes, three ounces; stoned raisins, and currants, of each two ounces; dandelion and wild succory leaves, of each an ounce; viper's grass root, four ounces; and boil them for fifteen minutes, in as much water as will make a quart of strained decoction; with which, mix a drachm of the sal polychrest; and twelve drachms of the syrup of succory, with rhubarb: let the patient drink an ounce every half hour, till it begins to operate.

Or, Take of the syrup of succory, with rhubarb, an ounce and a half; sal prunell, a drachm; succory and fumitory water, of each two ounces; and let the patient take an ounce every half hour, when mixed; for the same intentions.

*In summer.**A cooling antiputrescent mixture.*

Take ripe mulberries, currants, elderberries,

cherries, and barberries, of each four ounces; and boil their expressed juice; with an ounce of which, mix the yolk of an egg; a drachm of lemon-juice; an ounce of Rhenish wine; and make them up into a draught, with a sufficient quantity of sugar, and toasted bread, crumbled very small.

In winter.

Take of the boiled juice of the above berries, an ounce; oleosaccharum of nutmegs, five grains; citron water, two ounces; Rhenish wine, an ounce; the yolk of an egg, with a sufficient quantity of sugar; and mix them up into a draught, with a little piece of toasted bread. Or,

Take the freshest and best leaves and stalks of lettuce, endive, dandelion, and purslain, of each six ounces; leaves of sorrel, three ounces; wash them clean, and shake off the water; afterward, eat them, when boiled gently in a close vessel with mutton broth, butter, salt and nutmeg.

For an INFLAMMATION of the
STOMACH.

A lenient potion, &c.

Take of fresh trefoil leaves, three ounces; mallow leaves, an ounce and a half; oats, an ounce; and boil them in as much fresh milk whey, as will make twelve ounces of strained decoction: to which, add two yolks of eggs; with an ounce of currant jelly.

An emollient glyster.

Take fresh endive, succory, fumitory, mallow, and marshmallow-leaves, of each a handful;

and boil them in as much whey as will make ten ounces of strained decoction: which use for a glyster, twice or thrice a-day.

For an INFLAMMATION of the
INTESTINES.

Medicated food.

Take the roots of viper's-grass, goat's beard, skirrets, parsley, succory, of each two ounces; and boil them in meat broth; with thirty ounces of which, mix two yolks of eggs; and a sufficient quantity of salt.

Balsamic detergent decoction.

Take of garden valerian roots, two ounces; lovage, and agrimony-leaves, two handfuls; the flowers of St. John's-wort, a handful; and boil them in as much water as will make a quart of strained decoction: of which, drink two ounces every hour.

A glyster may also be made of the same.

For a THRUSH.

A lenient potion.

Take of blanched sweet almonds, bruised, two ounces; pistachio nuts, an ounce; the greater and lesser four cold seeds, bruised, of each two drachms; shelled oats, three drachms; and boil them in a close vessel for an hour; then add an ounce of liquorice root; and put them on the fire again, for a few minutes; afterward, strain off a quart of the decoction: which, let the patient drink, and rinse his mouth with.

Or,

Take

An aperient detergent decoction.

Take parsnip, skirret, china, sarsaparilla, and turnip roots, of each four ounces; barley, an ounce; bruise them small, and boil them in as much water as will make thirty ounces of strained decoction; with which, mix an ounce of syrup of marshmallows; and use it as the former. Or,

Take a sufficient quantity of turnip-heads, and scrape them with a knife; afterward, press out the juice; and, when boiled and skimmed, mix with sixteen ounces thereof, two yolks of eggs; and four drachms of the syrup of violets: of which, let the patient drink half an ounce every half hour.

Or, Take mallows, bear's breech, marshmallows, pellitory, primrose, mercury, and ladies mantle leaves, of each two ounces; marshmallow roots, an ounce; turnip heads, ten ounces; and boil them in as much water as will make thirty-six ounces of strained decoction; with which, mix four yolks of eggs; and two ounces of the honey of roses: afterward, use it continually as a gargle.

A cataplasm may be made of the remaining sæces, and applied externally to the jaws.

The same ingredients may serve to make a glyster.

An anodyne lenient mixture.

Take syrup of white poppies, cream of milk, and rose water, of each two ounces; with two yolks of eggs; of which, make a mixture, and let the patient continually keep a little of it in his mouth. Or,

Take a sufficient quantity of hartshorn-jelly, pretty thick, and cut in slices; and keep it on the tongue till dissolved: afterward, swallow it down gently.

Take seven ounces of the decoction of fresh agrimony leaves, with an ounce of the honey of roses: and mix them for the same intentions.

This serves to corroborate laxative fibres.

Take of sharp pointed dock roots, an ounce; Peruvian, and tamarisk bark, of each six drachms; agrimony-leaves, a handful; and boil them in as much water as will make a pint and a half of strained decoction; with which, mix an ounce of the syrup of kermes: afterward, drink half an ounce every hour.

The following corroborants the relaxed intestines.

Take a drachm and a half of rhubarb; with an ounce and a half of stoned myrobalans; and boil them in as much water as will make three ounces of expressed decoction; with which, mix twelve drachms of the syrup of succory with rhubarb; for a draught.

For diet, see pages 230, 231.

In a NEPHRITIS.

An aperient antiphlogistic decoction.

Take fresh chervil, brook lime, and pellitory leaves, of each two handfuls; wood sorrel, succory, and great burdock roots, of each two ounces; red cicars, an ounce and a half; white poppy, and carduus seed, bruised, of each six drachms; and boil them for half an hour, in as much water as will make three pints of strained decoction: of which, let the patient take two ounces every fifteen minutes. Or,

Take of grass roots, six ounces; bruised melon seed, an ounce and a half; liquorice, an ounce; and boil them in such a quantity of water as will make three pints of strained decoction: this serves for the same uses, and may be taken as the former.

Proper remedies.

Agrimony.	The smaller daisy.
Vervain mallow.	Bugle.
Ladies mantle.	Chervil.
Marshmallows.	Common wild carrot.
Brook lime.	Dandelion.

Fennel.	Scabious.
Liquorice.	Golden rod.
Strawberry leaves.	Nettle.
Grass.	Syrup of marshmallows.
Rupture wort.	----- maidenhair.
Lettuce.	----- succory with
Hart's tongue.	rhubarb.
Mercury.	----- white poppies.
Moneywort.	----- wild poppies.
Lilies.	----- violets.
Rest harrow.	Sal armoniac.
Pellitory.	— gem.
Arsmart.	Sea-salt.

In an APOPLEXY.

Proper washes and gargles for the mouth, in this case.

Take master-wort, pellitory of Spain, and galangal-roots, of each an ounce; fresh origanum, rue, and thyme leaves, of each a handful; lavender, and feverfew flowers, of each an ounce; and boil them in a close vessel, with such a quantity of water as will make three pints of strained decoction; in which, dissolve three drachms of the spirit of sal armoniac.

Masticatories.

Take mastich, white wax, and ginger, of each an ounce; mix and make them into small lozenges.

Sternutatories may be made of the same medicines.

Emetics.

Take two ounces and a half of emetic wine, with an ounce of oxymel of squills, and mix them up into a draught. Or,

Take seven grains of emetic tartar for one dose.

Take

Take an ounce of the expressed juice of horseradish, with two ounces of the oxymel of squills, and mix them together for a draught. Or,

Take two grains of mercurius vitæ.

A cathartic.

Take scammony and resin of jalap, of each ten grains; rectified spirit of wine, two drachms; and mix with them, when bruised and dissolved, six drachms of the syrup of solutive roses with senna; for a draught.

BLISTERS. See p. 271, and p. 305, 306.

A stimulant vapour for the nose.

Take the tincture of castor, and spirit of sal-armoniac, of each two drachms; which mix, and make the patient smell often at. Or,

Take the sharpest vinegar, and tincture of castor, of each two drachms; and mix them for the same uses.

Or, Take oils of rosemary, tansey, lavender, rue, and wormwood, of each four drops; infused oil of castor, a drachm; nerve ointment, an ounce; sal volatile oleosum, a drachm: and mix them into a balsam, which apply to the nose and temples.

A stimulant glyster.

Take of the pulp of Colocynth, half a drachm; tobacco leaves, a drachm and a half; and boil them in a sufficient quantity of water to ten ounces; in which, dissolve two drachms of sal gem; and make a glyster.

In the P A L S Y.

Take mastich, olibanum, and amber, of each half an ounce; pulverize them, and put a drachm thereof on a burning coal, and receive the steam in a dry hot flannel; with which, afterwards, rub the parts well. Or,

Take of the spirit of lavender, three ounces; sal armoniac, two drachms; tincture of castor, half an ounce; lavender water, six drachms; and rub the parts thoroughly with them, when mixed.

Or, Take cummin and melilot-plaister, and fine galbanum, of each an ounce; oil of castor, half an ounce; make a plaister thereof, and apply it to the part affected, when well rubbed.

Take the infused oils of wormwood, dill, camomile, catmint, rue, smelling trefoil, castor, saffron, orice, earth worms, spikenard, and mineral oil, of each a drachm; Agrippa's, Arthanitas's, martial, and nerve ointment, of each six drachms; and make a liniment.

Sharp plaisters of cum- Sharp plaisters of melilot.

———— of galbanum. Blistering plaister, &c.

IN MADNESS.

A corroborant electuary.

Take of the Peruvian bark, two drachms; Magellanic bark, three drachms; conserve of rosemary, an ounce; syrup of kermes, a sufficient quantity; let the patient take a drachm every three hours. Or,

Take of diascordium, a drachm; olæosaccharum, made of essence of lemons, two drachms; preserved elecampane, an ounce; the syrup of the five opening roots, such a quantity as will make a conserve: which is to be taken as the former. Or,

Take of preserved ginger, three ounces; preserved orange peel, two ounces; nutmeg, half an ounce; Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, as much as will make a conserve: which is to be taken as the former. Or,

Take Venice-treacle, Mesue's electuary of four ingredients, of each an ounce; conserve of wormwood, half an ounce; angelica root, two drachms; syrup

syrup of clove July-flowers, as much as will make a conserve: of which, let the patient take a drachm four times a-day.

A cordial, warm, strengthening wine.

Take barks of Peru, and Magellan, lemons, China oranges, and cinnamon, of each an ounce; the tops of wild thyme, thyme, and Syrian marum, of each half an ounce; the flowers of Arabian stœchas, lavender, and tansy, of each an ounce; the woods of aloes, and sassafras, of each six drachms; infuse in three quarts of sack: two ounces may be taken four times a-day, upon an empty stomach.

In CANINE MADNESS.

Glyster.

Take nitre, two drachms; elder vinegar, and honey of roses, of each an ounce; barley water, ten ounces; and make a glyster. Or,

Take of common salt, two drachms; vinegar of marygold flowers, six drachms; common honey, an ounce; rue water, ten ounces; and make a glyster.

For the SCURVY.

A cathartic powder.

Take tartar of vitriol, cream of tartar, and sal polychrest, of each half a drachm; to be taken in the morning, in a glass of whey; afterward, drinking twelve ounces of whey.

A purging draught.

Take sal polychrest, two drachms; the greater pill of cochizæ, a scruple; syrup of solutive roses, with senna, six drachms; succory-water, two ounces; and mix them up for a draught. Or,

Take

Take of elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt of tartar, two drachms; solutive syrup of roses, with senna, seven drachms; fumitory-water, two ounces; and make thereof, a draught.

Take of the greater pill of cochia, a drachm; and make it into twenty-one pills: of which, let the patient take two before going to rest; and five in the morning before breakfast.

Helmont's tincture of salt of tartar, a drachm to be taken with three ounces of wine.

Harvey's tincture of salt of tartar, four drachms, to be taken with three ounces of wine.

Lewis's tincture of steel, a drachm, to be taken in a glass of wine.

Tartar of vitriol,	} The dose of each half a drachm.
Crystals, and cream of tartar,	
Vitriol of steel,	
Sal polychrest,	

All vegetable salts, a drachm, to be taken in a glass of wine.

Elixir proprietatis, prepared with	} two drachms.
spirit of vinegar,	
_____ salt of tartar,	
_____ aromatic waters,	three drachms.

Volatile, oily, aromatic salts, a drachm.

Venice soap, half an ounce.

Starkey's soap, half a scruple.

Simple oxymel, four ounces.

Simple oxymel of squills, three ounces.

Compound oxymel of squills, two ounces.

Conserve of wood sorrel. China oranges.

_____ common sor- Citrons.

rel. Lemons.

Seville oranges. Pomegranates.

Soft specific antiscorbutics.

Southernwood, male, fe-	Cole-wort.
male.	Cummin.
Wormwood, common.	Endive.
----- Roman.	Hemp.
Sorrel, common, all	Fennel.
kinds thereof.	Fumitory.
Wood-sorrel, all sorts	Goat's-rue, both kinds.
of it,	Ground-ivy.
Maudlin.	Sharp-pointed dock.
Agrimony.	Lovage.
Brook-lime, male, fe-	Marjoram.
male.	Balm.
Mugwort.	Mint.
Costmary.	Water cresses.
Burdock.	Garden-cresses.
Sea purslane.	Money-wort.
Jerusalem oak,	Russia rhubarb.
Red cabbage.	Sage.
Rape.	Scabious.
Box-tree.	Scordium.
Chervil.	Flax-weed.
Germander.	Male speedwel.
Ground-pine.	The nettle.
Succory.	

Aromatic odoriferous fruits.

Oranges.	Pomegranates.
Citrons.	Lemons.
Barberries.	Peaches.
Ripe cherries of all kinds.	Ripe prunes of all sorts.
Strawberries.	Thornberries, black, red.
Gooseberries.	Raspberries.
Mulberries.	Elderberries.
Apples, acido-sweet.	Tamarinds.
Apricots.	Bilberries.

Sharper

Sharper antiscorbutics.

Wormwood.	Woad.
Indian cress.	Dittander.
Garlic.	The leek.
Sauce-alone.	Sneezewort.
Wake robin.	Garden-rhadiſh.
Onions.	Horſe-rhadiſh.
The greater celandine.	Rue.
Scurvy graſs.	Savine.
Elecampane.	Alexandrian wormwood.
Hedge-muſtard.	Sopewort.
Rocket.	The leſſer houſeleek.
Gentian.	Muſtard.
Hedge-hyſſop.	Water-trefoil.

An expreſſed juice.

Take of ſcraped horſe-rhadiſh, four ounces; freſh ſcurvy graſs, money-wort, and nettle-leaves, of each four handfuls; expreſs the juice, and when ſweetened with ſugar, let the patient take two drachms, four or ſix times a-day.

Spirit.

Take the ſeeds of muſtard, garden-rhadiſh, gentian, rocket, and garden creſſes, of each an ounce; the leaves of ſcurvy-graſs, dittander, horſe-rhadiſh, of each two handfuls; and add to them, when ſliced, and bruised, two ounces of common ſalt: an ounce of the flowers of hops; and as much ſpirit of wine as will reach two inches above the ſurface of the ingredients; afterward, diſtil them thrice over.

Sal-volatile.

With the preceding, in lieu of the common ſalt, and hop-flowers, mix three ounces of ſal armoniac; and ſeven ounces of pot-aſhes; afterwards, diſtil them as above.

Ale.

Take the fresh leaves of scurvy-grass, rocket, hedge-mustard, and water trefoil, of each a handful; the fresh bruised seeds of garden-cresses, and garden-rhadiſh, of each two ounces: the flowers of the lesser centaury, an ounce; horſe-rhadiſh, five ounces; and, when bruised, put them into half a barrel of fresh working ale; which, afterward, use for common drink.

Wine.

Take of the fresh dug root of wake-robin, half an ounce; horſe-rhadiſh, an ounce; scurvy-grass, and water trefoil, of each a handful; mustard-seed, two ounces; Rhenish wine, three quarts; and make thereof a medicated wine.

Gentle astringent antiscorbutics.

Caper bush.	The hop,
The flowers of broom.	Polypody of the oak.
The ash tree.	Rhubarb.
Dock, all kinds thereof.	Tamarisk.

Gentle cooling antiscorbutics.

Odoriferous apples, viz.	{	Oranges, Seville and
		China.
		Citrons.
		Pomegranates.
		Lemons.

Acido-sweet summer fruit.

Sorrel.	Endive.
Wood-sorrel.	Lettuce.
Cichory.	Dandelion.

In summer.

Water and milk.
Whey.
Skimmed milk.

Tartar, and all sorts of tartarized acids.

Hot and acrid medicines.

See page 315.

GARGLES.

In hot scurvies.

Take lemon-juice, and honey of roses, of each two ounces; dulcified spirit of salt, half a drachm; and of rue-water, two ounces; which mix for a gargle. Or,

Take of the spirit of common salt, two drachms; and of sage-water, eight ounces; which mix for a gargle. Or,

Take of the juice of fresh lemons, an ounce; sal armoniac, a drachm; and of rue-water, six ounces; which mix for a gargle.

In cold.

Take the spirits of treacle, and of scurvy-grass, of each an ounce; honey of rosemary, two ounces: and mix them. Or,

Take of the spirit of wine camphorated, half an ounce; tincture of myrrh, an ounce; rob of juniper, half an ounce; wormwood-water, four ounces; and of sal gem, a drachm: which mix.

An antiseptic decoction.

Take fumitory, sorrel, brooklime, and water-trefoil, of each a handful; whey, and skimmed milk, of each a quart; and make thereof a decoction.

Antiscorbutic whey.

Take of wood-sorrel, a handful and a half; betony, and chervil, of each half a handful; tamarinds, an ounce and a half; infuse them, when sliced, in three pints of boiling hot whey, for an hour; afterward, mix with the infusion, when strained through a linen cloth, the syrups of lemon-juice, raspberries, and violets, of each an ounce: of which, drink an ounce every hour, and sometimes every half hour.

*In a CONSUMPTION.**An incrassating conserve.*

Take of the conserve of red roses, three ounces; Armenian bole, finely levigated, two drachms; and as much of the syrup of myrtles as will make a conserve; of which, take a drachm every two hours.

A refrigerant and styptic conserve.

Take of the tops of plantane, three ounces; flowers of red poppies, an ounce and a half; and of the fresh seeds of plantane, an ounce; afterward, mix them with such a quantity of sugar as will make a conserve; and take the same quantity as above directed.

A refrigerant antiseptic decoction.

Take of sorrel leaves, two handfuls; and make a decoction thereof, with a pint of whey; afterward, drink an ounce thereof every hour.

A styptic ditto.

Take of the roots of tormentil, two ounces; wild tansey, three handfuls; leaves of red marshy cinquefoil, an ounce; and of bruised sorrel-seed, half an ounce; and boil them for seven or eight minutes, in such a quantity of water as will make two quarts of strained decoction; with which, mix two ounces of the syrup of myrtles: take two ounces every two hours.

*Soft balsamics.**A most lenient expressed oil.*

Take sweet almonds, Cocoa nuts, Pistachio nuts, and white poppy-seed, of each four ounces; bruise them, and express the oil with as little fire as possible; of which, drink a drachm every two or four hours.

Mild balsamic pills.

Take half an ounce of native turpentine; and as much liquorice as will make a mass proper for forming pills; one of which, weighing four grains, is to be taken every fourth hour. Or,

Take of native turpentine, half an ounce; gum tragacanth, pulverized, five drachms; and as much starch as will make a mass for pills; which are to be taken as above. Or,

Take half a drachm of Lucatellus's balsam, three times every day on an empty stomach; drinking thereupon, an ounce of the following infusion:

A balsamic infusion with honey.

Take of the fresh flowers of betony, St. John's wort, and cowslips, of each a pugil; and make an infusion thereof, in a close vessel, with hot water, for half an hour; afterward, mix with a pint and a half of the infusion, two ounces and a half of Marseilles honey.

Take a quart of spring-water; and one pint of fresh milk, sweetened with honey; of which, make a mixture, to be taken in lieu of common drink.

Balsamic food.

Take of fresh milk, sweetened with honey, half a pint; biscuit, an ounce; and sugar, two drachms; of which, make a mixture, and take it for common food, four times every day.

An antacid powder.

Take of crab's-eyes, two drachms; Venetian soap, half a drachm; barley-sugar, two drachms; mix and make them into a powder, to be divided into twelve doses: one to be taken always before the use of milk, with bread.

An acid aperient mixture.

Take of simple oxymel, four ounces; tartar of vitriol, a drachm; the syrup of the five opening roots, two ounces; wormwood, carduus, and hyssop-water, of each four ounces; of which, let the patient drink three ounces every two hours.

Medicated teas.

Take the woods of the three saunders's, of each an ounce; sassafras-wood, an ounce and a half; the roots of China and sarsaparilla, of each three ounces; and the flowers of the lesser centaury, half an ounce; boil them in a close vessel, with water, for half an hour; then add an ounce of skinned liquorice; and let them boil for a short time again: afterward, strain off two quarts of the decoction.

Or, Take of the roots of avens, two ounces; smallage, burdock, eringo, grass, liquorice, spignel, parsley, valerian, and madder-roots, of each an ounce; the leaves of agrimony, mugwort, maiden hair, germander, ground-pine, hyssop, pellitory, scabious, colt's-foot, nettle, and chervil, of each a handful; the seeds of smallage, St. John's wort, and piony, of each an ounce; the flowers of betony, St. John's wort, and the lesser centaury, of each a pugil; and make a decoction of these, or some of them; of which, drink three ounces every three hours.

Balsamic antiputrescent pills.

Take of myrrh, finely powdered, two drachms; sperma-ceti, half an ounce; and therewith, mix, when well ground, half an ounce of native turpentine; then add such a quantity of male frankincense in powder as will form a mass of pills; of which, let one, weighing three grains, be taken every three hours.

Or,

Or, Take balsam of Gilead, and Capivi, of each two drachms; and of the yolk of an egg, half an ounce; when well mixed, add as much liquorice powder as will form a mass of pills; of which, take one, weighing two grains, mornings, noon, and night.

Or, Take mastich, myrrh, and olibanum, of each two drachms; and make a fine powder thereof; which spread in an earthen vessel before a very slow fire; afterward, mix with this powder, half an ounce of inspissated liquorice-juice; and the like quantity of very fine turpentine; about the end of the operation, add a drachm of the balsam of Mecha; and make a mass of, with a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder; of which, take six grains four times a-day, on an empty stomach, drinking thereupon, six ounces of the following vulnerary infusion:

Take the leaves of agrimony, betony, Jerusalem oak, ground-ivy, scabious, colt's-foot, and speedwell, of each half an ounce; liquorice, an ounce and a half: and make an infusion thereof, with a quart of boiling hot water, in a close vessel.

A deterfive aperient decoction.

Take of the fresh leaves of male speedwell, a handful and a half; pellitory, and rue, of each a handful; and of garden valerian, half a handful; bruised poppy-seed, three ounces; parsley roots, six ounces; and make a decoction with two quarts of water; afterward, add, when strained, two ounces of the syrup of maiden-hair; of which, take four ounces every three hours.

Take of the hound's tongue pill, a drachm, and make it into pills, each weighing four grains; of which, one is to be taken at night.

A consolidating pectoric, to be given when the pulse begins to decrease.

Take the fresh leaves of borragé, comfrey, and mallows, of each a handful; the flowers of wild poppies, mullein, and St. John's wort, of each an ounce; the roots of the greater comfrey, half an ounce; and marshmallows, an ounce; the bruised seeds of melons, and white poppies, of each an ounce; and of Peruvian bark, six drachms; and make a decoction thereof, with two quarts of water; of which, let the patient drink three ounces every fourth hour.

In a Dropsy.

A strengthening stomachic wine.

Take the roots of masterwort, long and round birthwort, zedoary, and hartwort, of each an ounce; ginger, six drachms; the leaves of the lesser centaury, two ounces; rosemary, an ounce; German hedge-hyssop, six drachms; laurel, and juniper-berries, of each an ounce and a half; thyme, wild thyme, and Syrian marum, of each an ounce; the seeds of wormwood, tansey, and Alexandrian wormwood, of each an ounce; and make a fine powder; then, with six ounces of this powder, and two quarts of neat French wine, make a medicated wine; of which, let the patient drink two ounces four times a-day upon an empty stomach.

A similar conserve.

Take of the preceding powder, two ounces; conserve of rosemary, an ounce; and of the syrup of mugwort, such a quantity as will make a conserve; of which, take half a drachm every four hours.

A similar

A similar ale.

Take of the preceding powder, twelve ounces; and of fine ale, three or four gallons; make a medicated ale for common drink. Or,

Take four drachms of the same powder; with half a pint of strong white wine; and make an infusion; of which, the patient may drink an ounce every two hours.

To these belong,

Elixir proprietatis;

Salts, volatile, oily;

_____ aromatic;

Spirits, volatile, acrid, oily;

_____ aromatic;

_____ cephalic;

_____ hyfteric;

_____ stomachic, &c.

See pages 236, 244, 253.

An aromatic cordial acid mixture.

Take the oils of lemons, oranges, and cinnamon, of each three drops; oils of lavender and juniper, of each two drops; and, with six drachms of sugar, make an olæosaccharum; then mix therewith rob of elder, and juniper, of each three ounces; spirit of salt, a drachm; citron, orange, and cinnamon-water, of each two ounces; and of mint-water, ten ounces: afterward, take an ounce of this every two hours.

An aperient acid decoction.

Take of the fresh expressed juices of the fresh sliced herbs of fumitory, succory, dandelion, and common sorrel, of each a pound; of cream of tartar, half a pound; and boil them on a gentle fire to one half; then mix with ten ounces of this decoction, ten ounces of elder juice: of which,

half an ounce is afterward to be taken every two hours.

A similar mixture.

Take of dulcified spirit of nitre, half an ounce; the spirit of scurvy-grass, six drachms; the syrups of succory with rhubarb, and of the five opening roots, of each an ounce; and of Rhenish wine, a pint; of which, when mixed, drink an ounce every two hours.

A purging mercurial powder.

Take half a grain of turbith mineral; with ten grains of white ginger; which mix, and make a powder thereof: to be taken every other day, with a little of the pulp of a roasted apple. Or,

Take one grain of red precipitate; with six grains of nutmeg; which mix, and make a powder thereof: to be taken as the former. Or,

Take seven grains of calomel; with eight grains of Magellanic bark; which mix, and make a powder thereof: to be taken as the former.

An emetic powder.

Take half a grain of emetic tartar; with six grains of citron olæosaccharum; which mix, and make a powder thereof: to be taken every third day. Or,

Take of the mildest emetic of antimony prepared by detonation, with nitre, in the proportion of five parts of nitre to two parts of antimony, four grains; and make a powder thereof: to be taken every morning.

A diuretic tincture.

Take ten grains of filings of copper; with six drachms of sal volatile oleosum; mix and make a blue tincture: of which, twelve drops is to be taken three times a-day, on an empty stomach,

with half an ounce of the syrup of the five opening roots.

See page 268.

Strong emetics, to be frequently repeated.

Take two ounces and a half of common emetic wine; for a dose.

Take six grains of emetic tartar; for a dose.

Take seven grains of turbith mineral; for a dose.

Take an ounce of the fresh expressed juice of the middle bark of elder; with half an ounce of the syrup of violets; for a dose.

Take an ounce of the leaves of sea bind weed; and let them be ate at one time.

Strong cathartics.

Take four grains of elaterium; an ounce of the syrup of buckthorn; mix for a dose.

Take resin of jalap, and scammony, of each a drachm; the leaves of fenna, pulverized, and the bruised seeds of bastard-saffron, of each half an ounce; and of rectified spirit of wine, a pound; mix and make a tincture thereof; with which, mix, when strained, six ounces of the solutive syrup of roses with fenna: let the patient drink an ounce every morning.

Take Boyle's purgative silver, and crumb of bread, of each four grains; and make pills thereof, each weighing two grains: of which, take one every half hour, till they begin to operate.

A strengthening wine.

Take the filings of iron, without rust, barks of Peru, and Magellan, of each two ounces; dried rhubarb, half an ounce; of generous Rhenish wine, a quart; and make a medicated wine; of which, take two ounces three times a-day, upon an empty stomach.

A discutient

A discutient cataplasm.

Take the roots of choice briony, and jalap, leaves of rue, wormwood, and garden artichoke, flowers of melilot, and the lesser centaury, and the roots of onions, and leeks, of each two ounces; make of these a cataplasm; and, toward the end of the process, add of galbanum, dissolved with the yolk of an egg, two ounces; linseed flour, an ounce; oil of linseed, and sal armoniac, of each half an ounce: mix them.

A like fomentation.

Take four drachms of Venetian soap; with twelve ounces of treacle spirit of wine, and mix them for a fomentation; to be applied with woollen cloths.

A like dry epithem.

Take a sufficient quantity of dry, hot salt, finely pulverized; apply it, when sowed between folds of linen; and renew it, when it begins to melt.

A discutient fumigation for an hydrocele.

Take gum benjamin, frankincense, sarcocoll, and resin of guaiacum, of each half an ounce; camphire, half a drachm; mastich, an ounce; sal armoniac, two scruples; mix and make them into a powder; and let the steam thereof, when burning, be received by the naked scrotum; afterward, apply hot woollen cloths impregnated with this fume.

In the GOUT. See page 322.

Take an ounce of Glauber's alcahest; of which, take nine drops every morning, in veal broth.

Take an ounce of broom-ashes; and infuse them in a pint and a half of Rhenish wine; afterward, let the patient drink half an ounce of this infusion every morning, when strained.

In the DISEASES incident to VIRGINS.

Aloes.	Briony.
Myrrh.	The bitter gourd.
Gum ammoniac.	Gum opopanax.
— bdellium.	— galbanum.
— sagapenum.	— assa-fœtida.

All elixirs proprietatis.

Birthwort.	Rue.
Mugwort.	Savine.
Motherwort.	Sage.
Chamomile.	Elder.
Juniper.	Wild thyme.
Marjoram.	Tansey.
Marum.	The tree of life.
Feverfew.	Thyme.
Pennyroyal.	See page 236, 241.

Plaisters of cummin.	Plaisters of laurel-berries.
— — — melilot.	— — — labdanum.
— — — galbanum.	— — — oxycroceum.

Applied to the soles of the feet, navel, and the groins.

Fomentations of Venetian soap, and a decoction of the above herbs.

Liniments martial.	Nerve ointment.
Ointment of elecampane,	Ointment of Agrippa.
without mercury.	— of slowbread.

Distilled aromatic oils, see page 242, among stimulants, are chiefly the

Distilled oil of juniper-	Distilled oil of rose-
berries.	mary.
— hyssop.	— savine.
— mace.	— lavender.
— marjoram.	— amber.
— origanum of	— tansey.
Crete.	

Infused

Infused oils of worm- Infused oils of rue.

_____ wood,	_____ castor.
_____ dill.	_____ saffron.
_____ chamomile.	_____ orrice.
_____ cat-mint.	_____ earth worms.

A stimulating liniment.

Take martial, and nerve ointment, of each an ounce; oil of juniper-berries, a drachm; the oils of savine, rue, and castor, of each half an ounce; and make a liniment; in this case, to be applied to the navel, pubes, and groins.

DISEASES incident to WOMEN with CHILD.

A cordial wine.

Take lemon and orange-peel, of each two ounces; cinnamon, six drachms; the bark of Magellan, two drachms; of sack, three pints; and make a medicated wine; of which, take two ounces when going to bed.

A cordial antihysterical tincture.

Take of sal volatile oleosum, a drachm; the tincture of gum lac, two drachms; and of the tincture of castor, half a drachm; of which, take twelve drops, in the hysterical paroxysm, in a glass of wine or water.

A cordial mixture.

Take fresh lemon-juice, and syrup of kermes, of each four ounces; Rhenish wine, three pints; tincture of cinnamon, two ounces; and of the tincture of citron peel, three ounces; of which, take an ounce and a half, when mixed, in the sick fit. Or,

Take

Take currant-juice, quince-juice, the syrup of barberries, sorrel, and syrup of citron, of each two ounces; Matthioli's spirit of life, an ounce; and of citron-water, twelve ounces; of which, take an ounce and a half, when fainting.

An emollient liniment.

Take poplar, and rose ointment, of each an ounce; nutritum, six drachms; sugar of lead, a scruple; the oils of roses, violets, and of St. John's wort, of each half an ounce: mix and make them into a liniment.

An astringent opiate mixture.

Take blood-stone, armenian bole, and dragon's blood, of each a drachm; syrup of myrtles, an ounce; pure laudanum, three grains; and of plantane-water, six ounces; of which, when mixed, take half an ounce every fifteen minutes, till the pain begins to cease.

In DIFFICULT LABOUR.

Liniments. See the above emollient liniment, and page 232.

For DISEASES incident to CHILD-BED WOMEN.

An anodyne cordial mixture.

Take of crab's eyes, three drachms; red coral, two drachms; prepared pearls, a drachm; pure laudanum, three grains; syrup of kermes, six drachms; citron, balm, and marjoram-water, of each three ounces; of which, take half an ounce every fifteen minutes, till the pain ceases; drinking after, two ounces of the following decoction:

Take clean barley, and oats, of each an ounce; and boil them for half an hour, with three pints of

of water; afterwards, mix with the decoction, when strained, a pint of Rhenish wine; two ounces of cinnamon-water; and an ounce and a half of the syrup of kermes.

Take two drops of the oil of cinnamon; with one drachm of pearl lozenge sugar; and make it into an olæosaccharum; with which, afterwards, mix a drachm of prepared pearls; half a drachm of red coral; and three grains of pure laudanum; make them into a very fine powder, to be divided into six equal doses; of which, take one every half hour in a glass of Rhenish wine, till the pain ceases; afterwards, take only one morning and evening, for two days.

Antacids.

See pages 238, 328.

Diluents.

See page 235.

Discutients.

Take chamomile, elder, melilot, and lavender flowers, of each two ounces; saffron, one drachm; and boil them in sweet milk, to the consistence of a cataplasm; with which, afterwards, mix two drachms of Venetian soap; and a sufficient quantity of crumb of white bread.

Take a sufficient quantity of the spirit of rosemary-flowers; and apply it with a linen cloth.

Take oil of sweet almonds, infused oils of St. John's wort, violets, and of roses, of each half an ounce; and make them into a liniment.

Take the ointments of roses, poplar, and nutritum, of each half an ounce; and mix them.

For CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

An inciding mixture.

Take honey, French wine, and hydromel, of each half an ounce; and mix them for one dose.

A gentle purgative mixture.

Take of the syrup of succory with rhubarb, three drachms; Castile soap, half a drachm; of balm-water, half an ounce; and mix them up for one dose.

An aromatic epithem to promote the discharge of the meconium.

Take cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, mastich, and olibanum, of each two drachms; treacle spirit of wine, four ounces; and make a tincture thereof.

Afterwards, take the yolk of an egg; half an ounce of the preceding tincture; two drachms of rose-water; mix them up with a little crumb of bread, and apply them to the stomach. Or,

Take of yellow lemon-peel, sliced, half an ounce; nutmeg, two drachms; and of Spanish wine, three drachms; mix them in the mortar; and apply them, with a little crumb of bread, as above.

A syrup for the same intention.

Take of fresh drawn cassia, half a drachm; rhubarb, three grains; syrup of succory, with rhubarb, two drachms; and mix them up for one dose. Or,

Take of Calabrian manna, two drachms; the syrup of solutive roses, one drachm; of elder flower water, half an ounce; and mix them up for one dose. Or,

Take of white honey, three drachms; syrup of solutive roses, with senna, a drachm; of succory-water, half an ounce; and mix them up for one dose.

Or, Take of the best rhubarb, six grains; choice agaric, two grains; of the syrup of violets, two drachms; and, when well mixed in a mortar, add two drachms of balm-water; for a dose.

A sup-

A suppository.

Take a little Venetian soap, formed into a cone. Or,

Take a small cone made of sugar. Or,

Take honey, boiled to a hard consistence; and form it into a small suppository. Or,

Take a little tallow; and form it like a small candle.

Proper cordials for the same intention.

Take of honey, a drachm; sack, and the yolk of an egg, of each two drachms; and mix them up into a draught. Or,

Take of cinnamon water, two drachms; elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt of tartar, six drops; and of the syrup of kermes, one drachm; of which, make a draught.

A draught to soften the meconium.

Take six drachms of fresh milk whey; with one drachm of honey; and mix them up for a draught.

Take two ounces of fresh milk whey; a drachm and a half of Venetian soap; with two drachms of honey; and make a glyster thereof.

Linclusses for the same.

Take a drachm of linseed-oil; with two drachms of the syrup of marshmallows; and mix them up for one dose.

Take olive-oil, and syrup of maiden-hair, of each two drachms; and mix them up for one dose.

Take three drachms of the fresh drawn oil of sweet almonds; and two drachms of the syrup of liquorice; for one dose.

Glysters.

Take of linseed-oil, half an ounce; the yolk of an egg, two drachms; honey of mercury, half an ounce;

ounce; fresh milk whey, an ounce; and make them into a glyster, to be applied once every day, till the body becomes laxative.

Liniment.

Take an ounce of the ointment of marshmallows; and half an ounce of linseed-oil; with which anoint the child's belly, morning and evening.

An antacid absorbent powder.

Take crab's claws, osteocolla, chalk, pike's jaw-bones, and oyster-shells, of each two drachms; mix and beat them to a fine powder; of which, take seven grains, twice or thrice a-day.

An antacid mixture.

Take wild poppy, and fennel-water, of each two ounces; crab's eyes, two drachms; Venetian soap, seven grains; and of the syrup of marshmallows, half an ounce; of which, give the child, when awake, two drachms every hour, first shaking the glass.

A resolvent laxative mixture.

Take of Castile soap, two drachms; yolks of eggs, half an ounce; crab's eyes, three drachms; rhubarb, half a drachm; and, when well mixed in a mortar, with four ounces of mint-water, and an ounce and a half of the syrup of marshmallows, let the child take half an ounce every hour, till the symptoms cease.

Glysters to resolve coagulated milk.

Take of Venetian soap, half a drachm; sal gem, three grains; honey of rosemary, half an ounce; fennel water, an ounce and a half. Or,

Take of cow or ox's gall, half a drachm; honey of mercury, half an ounce; and of mint-water, an ounce and a half; of which, make a glyster.

Oleaginous internal medicines.

See page 331.

Oleaginous external medicines.

Martial } ointment.	Oils, by expression, of
Nerve }	laurel,
Oils, by infusion, of	mace.
wormwood.	nutmeg.
dill.	palm.
chamomile.	

A vermifuge mixture.

Take a drachm of opopanax; two drachms of the yolks of eggs; and mix them; afterwards, add a drachm of Venetian soap; an ounce and a half of mugwort; and three ounces of fennel water; of which, take a drachm every four hours, every day, or every other day.

A purging, mercurial, vermifuge powder.

Take æthiops mineral, and the troches of agaric, of each a drachm; and of fine sugar, half a drachm; mix and make a powder, to be divided into ten parts; of which, take one morning and evening, upon an empty stomach.

A similar mixture.

Take of carduus salt, two drachms; the syrup of the five opening roots, an ounce; and of fumitory water, four ounces; of which, when mixed, let the patient take three drachms every three hours.

Electuary.

Take seeds of common wormwood, Alexandrian wormwood, and tansey, of each two drachms; and of honey, two ounces; of which take two drachms, every morning.

Liniments.

Liniments.

Take the ointments of Agrippa, and fowbread, of each an ounce; and make a liniment: with a small quantity of which, often anoint the navel. Or,

Take ox's gall, and pure aloes, of each a drachm; and of the ointment of marshmallows, an ounce; which mix up into a liniment for the like uses.

Or, Take the oils of tansey and castor, of each half an ounce: this is not purgative.

We are here to observe, whether the child's belly be too much disturbed; for that often happens; therefore, we must take care not to bring on a dysentery, by making too free with these medicines.

A vermifuge mixture.

Take of honey, two ounces; sal gem, a drachm and a half; succory water, four ounces; and mix them up for a draught; of which, drink half an ounce every hour.

Similar powders.

Take a scruple of calcined hartshorn; with two drachms of the syrup of pale roses, upon an empty stomach, four times a-day.

Or, Take two drachms of sea coralline; and half a drachm of the filings of steel: make a powder thereof, to be divided into sixteen doses, for the same use.

Or, Take seeds of Alexandrian wormwood, rue, tansey, and common wormwood, of each a drachm; sugar, three drachms; of which, make a powder, to be divided into sixteen doses, for the like intention.

An anthelmintic wine.

Take of fresh mead, a pound; the seeds of Alexandrian wormwood, and tansey, of each an ounce;

ounce ; and make a medicated wine ; with which, when clear, mix two ounces of white honey ; afterward, take an ounce every morning, on an empty stomach.

Anthelmintic mercurial powders.

Take eight grains of æthiops mineral ; with two grains of vitriol of iron, a little calcined ; and make a powder, to be divided into two doses ; one to be taken in the morning, and the other at night, upon an empty stomach. Or,

Take five grains of mercurius dulcis ; and five grains of scammony ; of which make a powder, to be taken in the morning with mead.

Anthelmintic powders without mercury.

Take four grains of tartar of vitriol ; and three grains of vitriol of steel ; of which, make a fine powder, to be divided into three doses ; one to be taken in the morning, another about noon, and the third at night, upon an empty stomach. Or,

Take two grains of common vitriol ; and half an ounce of the syrup of violets ; which take for one dose, in the morning, upon an empty stomach.

Mercurial vermifuge powders.

Take four grains of scammony ; and six grains of mercurius dulcis ; which mix, and make a fine powder, for one dose.

Take jalap root, and æthiops mineral, of each twelve grains ; of which, make a powder, to be taken as above.

Take eight grains of agaric ; and twelve grains of æthiops mineral ; which pulverize very fine, and take as above directed.

A purging vermifuge powder.

Take of aloes, three grains ; resin of jalap, one grain ;

grain; vitriol of steel, two grains; and make them into a fine powder, to be taken as above directed.

Anthelmintic glysters.

Take three ounces of linseed-oil; for a glyster.

Or, Take two ounces of honey; with the like quantity of succory water; and make a glyster. Or,

Take three ounces of the decoction of tansey; and six grains of aloes: which mix for a glyster.

Or,

Take fifteen grains of the salt of steel; and four ounces of succory-water; which mix up for a glyster.

A suppository for the same intention.

Take of honey, boiled to the usual consistence, four ounces; aloes, half an ounce; and salt of steel, two drachms: which mix, and make a small suppository, to be applied after going to stool.

External ointments. See page 333.

Cooling antiphlogistic mixtures.

Take of nitre, twenty grains; spirit of salt, five drops; syrup of violets, an ounce; of elder-flower-water, three ounces; and foment the gums with these when mixed.

Take fresh milk cream, and the yolks of eggs, of each an ounce; syrup of violets, six drachms; and of rose-water, three ounces: which mix for the same use.

Take fresh rose and elder flowers, of each half a pugil; put them in a linen bag, with a piece of lead to keep them at the bottom; then put them in a long cylindrical glass; pour on them fresh milk, and digest them; afterwards, use the cream swimming at top for the inflamed gums.

For convulsions.

Take three drops of the spirit of hartshorn, with two drachms of the syrup of kermes, three times every day.

*In the SMALL-POX.**Specific powders against the variolous virus.*

Take of diaphoretic antimony, preserved with its own fixing nitre, six drachms; mercurius dulcis, half a drachm; sal-polychrest, one drachm: and make a fine powder, to be divided into twenty-four equal doses; one of which is to be taken every third hour, drinking afterwards four ounces of fresh milk whey. Or,

Take of the flowers of sulphur, one drachm; cinnabar of antimony, a scruple; unwashed diaphoretic antimony, and sal polychrest, of each a drachm and a half: which make into a very fine powder, to be taken as above directed.

A laxative glyster.

Take the flowers of mallows, marshmallows, dandelion, mullein, and the soap-wort, of each half an ounce; of linseed-meal, two drachms; and boil them for a glyster, with as much water as is sufficient for twelve ounces; which throw up every twelfth hour.

Woollen cloths, wetted in the same decoction, and afterwards wrung out, are to be applied hot to the feet and legs, round the knees, thighs and groins.

The nostrils, mouth and jaws are to be rinsed, moistened, and fomented with the same decoction.

A diluent acidulated nitrous decoction, to promote the eruption.

Take wild poppy and fresh elder-flowers, of each an ounce; unground oats, half an ounce;

and boil them in such a quantity of water as to make twenty ounces of strained decoction; with which, mix half an ounce of sublimed nitre; an ounce of fresh lemon-juice; and an ounce and a half of syrup of violets; of which, let the patient drink as much as he pleases.

A cooling diluent juice.

Take the fresh expressed juices of succory, lettuce, dandelion, and fumitory, of each two ounces; the juice of viper's grass-root, four ounces; and of refined nitre, a drachm and a half: of which, when mixed, drink an ounce every hour.

Or, Take the roots of sarsaparilla, China, and grass, of each two ounces; those of viper's-grass, eight ounces; of elder-flowers, an ounce; and boil them in such a quantity of water, for an hour, as will make three quarts of strained decoction: of which, drink five ounces every hour.

Sinapisms.

Take melilot plaister, galbanum, and of sagapenum, of each an ounce; which, when mixed, spread upon leather, and apply it to the soles of the feet.

Or, Take of sour leaven, six ounces; rue, a handful; bruised mustard-seed, six drachms; salt and vinegar, of each half an ounce; and apply them, when mixed, night and day, to the soles of the feet, and calves of the legs.

Anodynes.

Take an ounce of white poppy-seed; for a draught.

Take a grain of pure laudanum; for a pill.

Take a grain of pure laudanum, mixed with half an ounce of balm-water; for a draught.

*For the STONE.**Pot-herbs of service.*

Borage.
Chervil.
Gum cichory.
Lettuce.
Parsley.
Carrots.

Turnips.
Parsnips.
Viper's grass.
Sow thistle.
Dandelion.
Goat's beard.

These herbs, or some of them, boiled with meat broth, are very proper food in this case.

Whey, milk, skimmed milk, of animals which feed only upon grass, are here exceeding useful, continued till the belly is, and continues for some time, lax; although some debility has followed from hence; for this often cures even an inveterate evil.

An aperient, relaxant, emollient glyster.

Take the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, mercury, pellitory, brank urfine, and orach, of each four handfuls; and make a decoction of them.

Glysters and common drinks are made of this decoction; because these herbs relax, open, mollify, and propel, being gently diuretic.

An oily decoction to lubricate the parts.

Take of sweet almonds, No. thirty; Pistachio nuts, No. twenty, shelled and bruised; and of bruised poppy-seed, three ounces; boil them in a sufficient quantity of common water for half an hour; when well pounded altogether in a mortar, add four drachms of Venetian soap; and two ounces of liquorice; let them boil for a short time again; afterwards, strain off three pints of decoction: of which, drink half a pint four times a day on an empty stomach, and then walk a short way, gently.

An

An opiate, anodyne, and aperient mixture.

Take of the syrup of the five opening roots, an ounce and a half; pure laudanum, two grains; refined nitre, twenty grains; and of parsley-water, six ounces: of which, when mixed, let the patient drink half an ounce every hour.

A propelling diuretic decoction.

Take of bruised red chiches, two ounces; parsley-seed, an ounce; the roots of grass, and parsley, of each four ounces; the leaves of agrimony, golden rod, and male speed-well, of each half a handful; and of liquorice, an ounce; boil them in such a quantity of water, for half an hour, as will make three pints of strained decoction; in which, dissolve two drachms of nitre; afterwards, let the patient drink two ounces thereof every hour.

*In the VENEREAL DISEASE.**An antiseptic bath.*

Take the fresh leaves of rue, scordium, saucelone, and mallows, of each two handfuls; boil them in such a quantity of water as to make a quart of strained decoction; with which, mix a drachm of Venetian soap; and six drachms of common spirit of wine; bathe the yard and scrotum in this decoction, warm, three or four times a-day, for half an hour: afterwards, dip woollen cloths in it, and wring them; then apply them over the whole pubes, scrotum, and perinæum.

Injectiōns may be made of the same.

A detergent injection for an ulcer in the passage.

Take of the honey of roses, an ounce; pure aloes, ten grains; sal armoniac, four grains; and of fennel-water, six ounces; which mix for an injection.

A mercurial purge.

Take half a drachm of jalap-root; and ten grains of mercurius dulcis: which make a powder of, for one dose. Or,

Take of scammony, twelve grains; jalap-root, eighteen grains; and of mercurius dulcis, ten grains; which make a powder of, and take as above.

A cooling emulsion.

Take the four greater and lesser cold seeds, of each three drachms; and make an emulsion thereof, with barley-water; afterwards, mix with twenty-two ounces of this decoction, a drachm of nitre; and half an ounce of the syrup of diacodium.

Balsamic purging pills.

Take of common turpentine, an ounce; rhubarb, half an ounce; and of dried liquorice, such a quantity as will form a mass of pills: one of which, weighing four grains, is to be taken every hour.

A discutient anodyne cataplasm.

Take the flowers of elder, melilot, chamomile, wild poppies, and marshmallows, of each three ounces; with which mix when boiled in skimmed milk, an ounce of linseed-meal; half an ounce of linseed-oil; and an ounce of treacle spirit of wine; for a cataplasm.

Discutient plaister.

Take of the flowers of sulphur, two ounces; æthiops mineral, two drachms; sugar of lead, three drachms; melilot, cummin, galbanum, ammoniac, and sagapenum plaisters, of each half an ounce: of which, make a plaister, and apply it to the part affected, when spread upon leather.

Or,

Or, Take of the flowers of sulphur, half an ounce; sugar of lead, a drachm; and of shoe-maker's wax, two ounces: of which, make a plaister for the same purpose.

Suppurating cataplasm.

Take of ripe soft figs, half a pound; fresh honey, two ounces; and of galbanum, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, an ounce; of which, make a cataplasm, by boiling them in a sufficient quantity of water.

A cleansing powder for a tubo when opened.

Take of the powder of the dried leaves of scordium, two ounces; white vitriol, two drachms; aloes, a drachm; which mix and spread upon the ulcer, when opened, to bring away the corrupted matter.

A discutient plaister.

Take of the plaister of melilot, and of diapomporholygos, of each a sufficient quantity. Or,

Take of Vigo's plaister, with double the quantity of mercury, a sufficient quantity, and apply it to the part affected, after spread upon leather.

A lotion for chancres and pocky warts.

Take a drachm of mercury sublimate, and two ounces of quick lime-water; which mix, and touch the parts very gently with this water once or twice.

Afterwards the quantity of lime-water may be increased, to make it weaker.

A detergent antiseptic fomentation.

Take the fresh leaves of scordium, wormwood, fauce-alone, rue, and rosemary, of each two handfuls; the fresh flowers of tansey, lesser centaury, and blessed thistle, of each a handful and a half; the roots of master-wort, and black hellebore,
of

of each an ounce: boil them in such a quantity of water as will make five pints of decoction, with which, mix an ounce and a half of Castile soap: afterwards, foment the parts with this decoction.

Or, Take of honey of roses, four ounces; corrosive sublimate, half a drachm; and of rue-water, ten ounces: which mix for the same use.

A diluent aperient apozem, to be drank previous to a salivation.

Take the roots of grass, china, and sarsaparilla, of each two ounces; clean barley, six drachms; and of liquorice-root, an ounce and a half; boil them in such a quantity of water for two hours as will make three pints of strained decoction: of which, let the patient drink four ounces every hour.

A sialogogue bolus.

Take ten grains of mercurius dulcis, for a dose.

A purging glyster.

Take leaves of senna, an ounce; agaric, half an ounce; the seeds of bastard saffron, two drachms; and of jalap-root, one drachm: boil them in such a quantity of water as will make twelve ounces of strained decoction, for a glyster.

A purging draught.

Take fifteen grains of scammony, and six drachms of the syrup of solutive-roses with senna: which mix for a dose.

Take twenty-four grains of Sylvius's diascordium, for a sweat.

An anodyne powder to stop a diarrhœa.

Take of pure laudanum, three grains; red coral, a drachm; and of barley sugar, two drachms; which mix and make into a fine powder,
to

to be divided into six equal doses: the patient is to take one paper every fifteen minutes, till the griping pain and the diarrhoea cease.

An anodyne diaphoretic mixture.

Take of diascordium, a drachm; syrup of diacodium, two drachms; and of citron-water, four ounces; which mix, and let the patient take half an ounce, every fifteen minutes, till the above symptoms go off.

Take two ounces of Andromachus's treacle, and apply it to the abdomen, when spread upon leather, for the same intention.

In the RICKETS.

The best food.

1. Biscuit well leavened with a little saffron, nutmeg, cardamoms, cinnamon, the seeds of celery, and the like grateful, corroborating and aromatic medicines.

2. Pigeons, fowls, rabbits, mutton, venison, and veal, gently roasted, and cut small, afterwards mixed with biscuit, salt, a little parsley, thyme, nutmeg, or the like.

3. Rice, millet, barley boiled in water, and raisins of the sun, afterwards seasoned with a little wine, and gentle aromatics.

The most proper drink.

Red astringent, ripe French wine, given to an ounce three or four times a day.

Hippocras wine given likewise to half an ounce in the same manner.

Fresh ales; as Brunswick mum, or English beer.

These may be mixed in summer with an equal quantity of any chalybeate medicinal water; but especially with the medicinal water of the German spaw.

An

An aromatic corroborant drying powder.

Take of the fresh gathered leaves of male fern, dried in the sun, three pounds; marjoram, balm and mint, of each two handfuls; and of the fresh flowers, dried in the sun, of melilot, trefoil, elder, and roses, of each two ounces: reduce them to a fine powder, mix them with a double quantity of oaten chaff, then put them into a linen tick, and make beds and pillows for the children to lie upon; but take particular care to dry these beds and pillows often, and keep them from wet.

A like fumigation.

Take benzoin, mastich, olibanum, amber, and incense, of each an ounce; which mix, and pound into a fine powder; spread a little piece of burning coal upon this powder to make it smoak, over which smoak, hold woollen cloths, or flannels; with which, afterwards rub the parts.

A gentle emetic.

Take of ipecacoanha, a scruple; and of sugar, two drachms; infuse them for a night, in a glass of French white wine, and in the morning, strain off the infusion: let this be repeated every fourth day, for five times.

A gentle corroborant purge.

Take of choice rhubarb, half an ounce; shelled yellow myrobalans, three drachms; and of the troches of agaric, two scruples: infuse them cold in two quarts of strong ale, for twenty-four hours: which infusion use as a common drink for four weeks; but if it is too purgative, dilute the infusion with an equal or greater quantity of ale as may be necessary.

Strength-

Strengthening, drying, exciting and antiscorbutic herbs, for curing the rickets.

Agrimony.	Liverwort.
Betony.	Harts-tongue.
Caper-bush; the bark of its root.	Balm.
Spleenwort.	Myrobalans; the fruit.
Succory.	Osmund royal.
Dodder.	Polypody.
Sanicle.	The Oak; its buds and acorns.
Endive.	Rhubarb.
The male Fern.	Scabious.
The bramble; its leaves and root.	Speedwell.
White maiden-hair.	Tamarisk; the bark, flowers and leaves.
English maiden-hair.	

Medicated ales, wines, and infusions may be advantageously prepared of these; also preserves and the like: *c. gr.*

Take agrimony, spleen-wort, fern-roots, harts-tongue, polypody-root, and of white maiden-hair, of each two ounces: when mixed, and cut small, put them into a linen bag, which infuse cold, in six quarts of ale. Or,

Take the leaves and flowers of betony, three ounces; bark of caper-bush root, tamarisk, the common bramble, and of English maiden-hair, of each two ounces; and of the filings of steel, half an ounce: make a cold infusion thereof with a gallon of wine: of which, take an ounce three times a-day.

Give every night ten grains of Boyle's ens veneris, in a glass of Canary wine, for three weeks.

A strengib-

A strengthening chalybeate tincture.

Take of the filings of steel an ounce; of very sharp distilled vinegar, ten ounces; and of sugar, three ounces; boil them twenty-six hours in a tall phial, and preserve the infusion in a glass vessel when filtrated; six drops of this infusion may be given morning and evening in a glass of sack.

T H E E N D.